The Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 12,196 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.

NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	Friday.
* SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	6th Jan.
L. RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3040	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. L. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London via Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*These vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

† By this vessel passengers for Marseilles tranship at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted, their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail
STURA	..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA	...	,, 28th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle. Bombay, Jan. 3, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,200	600	7th April.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.				
TIMAVO	T. Rassevich			25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger			25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th Jan. '88.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.				
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	5000	500	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Maor	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1887. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p. m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th Jan., 1888. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commdr.	on or about,
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	10th Jan. '88

THIS Steamer is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck. Surgeon and stewardess carried. Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles). For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland

S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.
Bombay, December 7 1887.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)

Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings, Fine, Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	,,	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine	,,	0 12
Herrings Red, Selected fish	,,	1 0
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	,,	0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.	KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.	KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.	KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.	KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.	

1 lb. tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.	KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	,, 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	,, 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel POONA.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
FOR BALLS, DANCES, AND DINNERS.

THE favourable position enjoyed by TREACHER & CO., in consequence of their extensive dealings, empowers them to offer high class Wines and Spirits of unexceptional quality at comparatively low rates; as evidence of how much this has been appreciated by their Constituents, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to make the gratifying statement that the Bombay Custom House returns show that the Company's importations are far in excess of those of any other European House.

Upwards of 250 Messes are supplied by the Company, as well as a large number of Clubs, Coffee Shops, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—Of the choicest brands.
CLARETS—Absolutely pure and perfectly sound.
BURGUNDIES—Of superior body and flavour.
SAUTERNES—Soft and delicate.
SHERRIES—Quality of the highest standard.
PORTS (Sandeman's)—Unsurpassed.
BRANDIES—T. & Co.'s brands equal the best importations.
WHISKIES, Scotch and Irish—Fully matured.
GIN AND HOLLAND—Guaranteed sound and wholesome.
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS—Genuine brands only.
BEERS AND STOUT—Bass's, Guinness, &c.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALIDS'————WINES,
CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BYCULLA BRIDGE & ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS, FORT.

BACON AND CHEESE IN CUT OF THE BEST QUALITIES.
BUTTER, MEATS, SAUSAGES,
and all Preserved Provisions.

WINES.

PORT.
CLARET.
SHERRY.
BURGUNDY.
CHAMPAGNE.
GERMAN WINES.

Wholesale of

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Retail of

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Medows Street, Bombay.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

ADEN. CALCUTTA. KURRACHEE. RANGOON.
ALEXANDRIA. COLOMBO. LAHORE. RIO DE JANEIRO
BORDEAUX. HIOGO. LONDON. SHANGHAI.
BUENOS AYRES. HONGKONG. MADRAS. SIMLA.
THURSDAY ISLE. YOKOHAMA.

CHRISTMAS—1887.

FOR **BANQUETS** The Best
FOR **DINNERS** The Best
FOR **BALLS** The Best

POMMERY & GRENO .... Rs. 70

This Brand, like NAPIER JOHNSTONE in Whiskies, has distanced all Competitors.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
INVALIDS' WINES.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

IT is necessary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS.

1.—That you obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.

2.—That you obtain the best value for your money.

3.—That you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee for strictly fair dealings.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SPECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chrograph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

should appear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many Traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and showing more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

PIANOFORTES

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public to their fine and Varied Stock of 18 Carat Gold Jewellery consisting chiefly of

GENTLEMEN'S	ALBERT CHAINS in 18, 20, 22 Carat Gold.			
LADIES,	do.	do.	do.	do.
Do.	NECK	do.	do.	do.
Do.	NECKLETS	do.	do.	do.

LOCKETS.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF THE NEWEST PATTERN.

GEM RINGS. KEEPER RINGS.

WEDDING RINGS.

ALSO THE MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.
JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and general Gifts, House uses, &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietress & Directress ......Mrs. Geo. NORVILLE.
TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 5TH JANUARY.
THE AMUSING COMEDIETTA,
A QUIET FAMILY.
Followed by Burnard's Celebrated Classical Burlesque,
IXION,
OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 6TH JANUARY.
NO PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY, 7TH JANUARY.
THE COMIC OPERA,
LA MASCOTTE.

TOWN HALL.

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1888.
VOLUNTEER FANCY (CALICO) BALL.
COMMITTEE.
Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, B.V.R.C., President.
Major G. W. ROUGHTON, B.V.A.
Captain F. A. LITTLE, B.L.H.
Captain HODGKINSON, Adjutant, B.V.R.C.
Captain E. FREEBORN, B.V.R.C.
Captain F. PLACE, B.V.R.C.
Captain A. F. SOUNDY, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. LUND, B.V.R.C.
Lieutenant G. PRIER DE SAONE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. W. GEORGE, B.V.R.C.
Colour-Sergt. L. A. WATKINS, B.V.R.C.
Sergeant W. TATE, B.V.A.
Sergeant F. A. ROWLAND, B.V.R.C.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

To admit a Volunteer and 1 Lady		Rs. 10
,, ,,	2 Ladies	,, 12
,, Non-Volunteer and 1 Lady		,, 12
,, ,,	2 Ladies	,, 18
Extra tickets for Ladies		each Rs. 5

RUPEES 215 AND 65 EACH.
GOLD OPEN CASE KEYLESS WATCHES.
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS WATCHES.
GOLD HUNTING WITH KEY WATCHES.
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES.
By JOHN JONES, of 338, Strand.
(None genuine unless certified by JOHN JONES.)
SOLE AGENT,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land and buildings standing thereon, commonly known as the Grant Buildings, in two blocks, containing by admeasurement (7,700) square yards or thereabouts, situate at Middle Colaba, Bombay. All persons having any claims thereto or in respect thereof of any kind or nature whatsoever are requested to make the same known to Messrs. BOMANJEE and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors, at their office, No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof. In default whereof the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim. Dated this 4th day of January, 1888.

FOR SALE AT THE DOCK EXTENSION WORKS, CARNAC BUNDER.

THE following contractors' plant, tools, &c., in good order and condition :—4 Locomotive Engines Metre Gauge, 125 Contractors' Wagons, Rails 36 and 40 lb. section, Light Railway and Rolling Stock, Mortar Mills, Portable Engines, Pumps, Cranes, Drab Winches, Priestmans Dredger, Double Flour Mills, Circular Saw Bench and Saws, and a large assortment of miscellaneous tools.

Full particulars can be obtained at our office on the works.

KIRBY & Co.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of Ebrahim Dada of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, trading under the name, style, and firm of Noor Mahomed Dada, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the JOINT PETITION of ESHERDAS JAMNADAS, trading in Bombay under the style of NUNDRAM BEGRAJ and MUNGUNMAL HARIDAS, trading in Bombay under the style of MUNGUNMAL GOPALDAS, Petitioning Creditors of the above named Ebrahim Dada, verified by the declaration of the said Esherdas Jamnadas and Mungunmal Huridas was read, and whereas the said Ebrahim Dada has been THIS DAY duly adjudged to have committed an Act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act eleven and twelve Victoria, Chapter twenty-one, it is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 28th day of December, 1887

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 3rd day of January, 1888.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.	Nett Cash. Rs. a.
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	1 12
Boy Travellers on the Congo ; Adventures with Henry M. Stanley	5 0
Brahmanism and Hinduism ; by N. William	7 2
Brian Fitz-Count ; by A. D. Crake	2 8
British Dis-comycetes : Phillip's International Scientific Series	3 8
Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland	10 0
Crescent and the Cross ; by Eliot Warburton	0 10
Cricket on the Hearth ; by Charles Dickens	0 6
Daily Life and Work in India ; by W. J. Wilkins.	3 8
David and Bathsheba : A Royal Romance	1 12
Ellen Percy in 4 parts ; by G. W. M. Reynolds	1 8
Elements of Chemistry ; by Ira Remsen	1 12
Episodes in a Life of Adventure ; by Oliphant	4 0
Everyday Christian Life ; by F. W. Farrer, D.D.	3 8
Favorite Tales for the Nursery	0 12
Garland for Girls ; by L. M. Alcott	1 12
Ida Waugh's Alphabet Book	2 8
International Law ; by Leone Levi	3 8
Ireland's Disease ; by Philippe Daryl	2 8
Little Novels ; by Wilkie Collins	2 8
Lockwood's Dictionary of Mechanical Engineering Terms	5 2
Love, the Fulfilling of the Law ; by N. Macleod	4 0
Mendon Mystery ; by Jules Mary	0 10
MyLife and Balloon Experiences; by H. Coxwell	2 8
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JAMES W. SMITH
Deputy Executive Engineer.

Bombay Executive Engineer's Department, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 4th January, 1888.

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NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age ; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life ; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ____________Day of ______________18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______________________
Address ____________________
Occupation _________________
______________________188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond at the bottom of the bottle.

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BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

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BRANC OF THE ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor's Band, Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m. (weather permitting).
Fancy Bazaar, St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, 3 to 8 p. m.
Novelty Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—H. M. S. Malabar arrived yesterday from Portsmouth.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Khashgar, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., to-morrow, the 6th instant.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The annual Christmas fete, in connection with the Bombay Education Society's Schools, at Byculla, comes off to-morrow. The programme comprises sports and amusements, children's tea and distribution of presents from Christmas trees.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Esplanade Bandstand (weather permitting) every Thursday evening, at 6 p.m., until further notice. The following is this evening's programme :—

March	Ungarn und Brandenburg	Lewengly.
Polka	The Dragoons	Fahrbach.
Overture	J. Martiri	Donizetti.
Selection	Das Nachtlager in Granada	Kreutzer.
Selection	Il. Trovatore	Verdi.
Valse	Ruddigore	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FIRE.—A little after 10 o'clock on Tuesday night a fire had occurred at the Albert Roller Flour Mill, in Soortee Mohla. The manual fire engine coming on the scene, the flames were speedily extinguished. Cazee Ahmed Meya, the owner of an adjacent building, estimates damage done to his property at Rs. 50 and the mill-owner, Mr. Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy, to about Rs. 100.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Sudoo Govind, aged 20 years, a labourer employed in a quarry at Gurupdeo. On Monday last, while deceased was loosening the earth round a large boulder in the quarry, a stone weighing two or three maunds fell on him. He was picked up, and on the police removing him to the hospital it was found that three of his ribs on the right side were fractured, and other minor injuries caused. He gradually grew worse and died on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE FATAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Itcha and Dewalee, women, aged 36 and 35 years, respectively. Nuzeralli Hussonbhoy, the owner of the house that had fallen on Sunday last, said he had owned the house for the last seven years. He paid Rs. 7,000 for it. It was an old house. Four years ago he put two extra storeys on it. He put in brick walls. The neighbouring house was being pulled down. Motichund Hurruckchund is the owner. He sent him a solicitor's notice on the 21st November last, telling him he was going to pull down his house and asking him to take care of his, which was adjoining, in reply to which witness sent him a letter, dated the 23rd November 1887. The new foundations of house 53-55 were being put in on the former site. Pundlic Gunesh, superintendent of buildings, A B C wards, of the Bombay Municipality, said he examined the wall of the fallen house and found it in plumb in the beginning of December last. He visited the premises on Sunday afternoon, and saw that the back part of all the three storeys of the house had fallen and that the remaining portion was over-hanging. The fallen house had walls of sufficient thickness to stand by themselves. The adjoining house was built subsequent to the fallen house. The west main wall of the fallen house was 18 inches thick on the ground-flour and the topmost was one foot. These walls were of sand-stone and lime masonry, with timber posts and beams within the walls. This kind of masonry is not in use nowadays. It is weaker than a brick wall and crumbles in time. Some of the posts were rotten and were unable to give support. He considered the fall of the house to be partly due to the pulling down of the adjoining house, and partly due to the decayed condition of some of the posts and beams imbedded in the wall. He believed the fallen house was about 50 or 60 years old. He did not know when the pulling down of the adjoining house was completed. On Sunday he saw that the foundation of the adjoining house had been excavated and masonry filled up against the house that fell. Digging this excavation might endanger the fallen house. The terms of the existing Municipal Acts prevented superintendents of buildings noticing all the houses that might be in a bad condition. The Act says, that the Municipal Commissioner can only send notices to owners to pull down their houses when the houses are likely to fall. It would be a good rule he thought if the inspector were directed to report to the superintendent when the pulling down of a house was completed. The jury returned the following verdict :—"The deaths of Itcha and Dewalee, women, were caused by injuries received by the accidental fall of a house upon them. The jury are of opinion that the inspector of buildings should report to the superintendent when the pulling or taking down of any house abutting another is completed."

BOMBAY RACES, 1888.

HANDICAPS.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Samnite	10 0	Emperor	8 1
Silvermane	9 12	Happy New Year	8 0
Turn of Luck	9 9	Cœur de Lion	8 0
Asad Khan	9 0	Shahazada	8 0
Sunshine	8 12	Grand Duke	8 0
Interpreter	8 10	Saturday	7 12
Comrade	8 9	Argonaut	7 12
Nadershah	8 8	Scinder	7 8
Raby	8 5	Paris	7 8
Admiral	8 5	Kismet	7 7
Tory	8 5	Burnett	7 7
Mohsen	8 5	Bloodstone	7 6
Horror	8 3	Jupiter	7 6
Young Share Ali	8 2	Satam	7 4
Dictator	8 2	Indigo	7 4

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

	st. lbs.		st. lbs.
Special	10 3	Nowshera	8 0
Young Chorister	9 10	Emerald	8 0
Mirror	8 11	Khadaree	7 12
Suspense	8 7	Boneen	7 8
Kingsley	8 5	Aristocrat	7 7
Flameboy	8 5	Lady Bird	7 2
Shyda	8 0		

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, Acting Chief Justice, the following among other matters were heard :—

RE TIMOTHY BUCKLEY.—Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, with leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE BYRAMJEE MERWANJEE BUTTIWALA.—Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for an interim order, which was granted.

RE SAYED MAHOMED HUSSON SUSTRI.—Mr. Dhairyavan moved for an extension of the interim order and leave to serve notices. The learned counsel said it was only about a fortnight ago that the insolvent received his account books from Arabia, which it would take some time to examine. His Lordship granted an extension of the interim order for three months.

RE ISMAIL MULLA JIWABHAI.—Mr. Mankar applied for an extension of the interim order granted to the insolvent which expired that day. The trustees of the insolvent's estate, its was stated, had already collected Rs. 40,000, but about Rs. 5,000 more remained yet to be collected. The Court allowed an extension of the order for two months.

RE NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE AND ANOTHER.—On the application of Mr Ardasir Kapadia the insolvents were granted leave to amend their schedule.

RE VASANTRAO ATMARAM.—A rule *nisi* was some time ago granted requiring the creditors to show cause why satisfaction should not be entered up in respect of the debts mentioned in the schedule. Mr. Dhairyavan now moved the rule absolute ; and the application, which was not objected to, was granted.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.—Mr. Mankar moved for an extension of the interim order with leave to service notices and to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the latter part of the application and extended the interim order for a month.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—John Alfred Pinto, Framjee Nusserwanjee Tatari, Sullemanjee Essajee Bora ; Amirbai, wife of Mahomedkhan-Alikhan ; Balcrustna Govind Jadow and others ; Bhiwa Wittojee Jadow ; Govindjee Jaising ; and Khushaldas Anundjee.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TROOPS FOR INDIA BY H. M. S. MALABAR.

H. M.'s TROOPSHIP MALABAR, Commander A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from England, with the sixth batch of troops for India. Having left Portsmouth, where the soldiers embarked on the 7th Dec., she called during her voyage at the usual touching stations. The Malabar had a fine passage out till within about three hundred miles from Bombay, during which time she experienced trade-winds, high seas and very rough weather. One death occurred on board, that of a soldier, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, on the 26th ultimo, from natural causes. The Malabar had on board 72 officers, 17 ladies, 8 children, 1,277 rank-and-file, 48 women and 5 children, belonging to drafts, drawn from battalions of regiments at home. The following is their strength and destinations :—

Leicestershire Regt.—3 officers and 77 rank and file, for Lucknow.

Seaforth Highlanders.—2 officers and 108 rank and file, for Bareilly.

No. 9, N. Division, R. A.—23 men, for Darjeeling.

Connaught Rangers.—1 officer and 116 men, for Jullunder.

King's Royal Rifle Corps.—2 officers and 76 rank and file, for Umballa.

K. O. Scottish Borderers.—2 officers and 100 rank and file, for Meerut.

Manchester Regt.—3 officers and 99 rank and file, for Agra.

2 Battalions of Royal Irish Fusiliers.—3 officers and 190 rank and file, for Peshawar and Nowshera.

Lincolnshire Regt.—1 officer and 85 rank and file, for Meerut.

Scottish Division, R. A.—30 men, for Lahore.

Middlesex Regt.—1 officer and 82 rank and file, for Kamptee.

Durham L. I.—2 officers and 128 men, for Poona.

Gloucestershire, Regt.—1 officer and 137 rank and file, for Ahmednagar ; and a few more details.

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the troops, instead of being landed at the Sassoon Dock, were landed at the Government Dockyard.

The troops thus brought out will at once be distributed and despatched to their destinations. Arrangements have been made by the Quarter-Master, Bombay, for their debarkation and despatch, for which purpose three mixed specials leave the Sassoon Dock this evening, the first for Poona with the 2nd Durham Light Infantry and the Gloster Regiment drafts, at 6-45 p.m., and the second and third for Deolali with officers and rank and file belonging to the Seaforth Highlanders, the Connaught Rangers, the Royal Irish Fusiliers, &c., at 7-45 and 8-30 p.m. respectively. The Gloucestershire which is about to replace the E. Yorkshire in Bombay, which, in its turn, replaces the North Lanc. Fusiliers proceeding home by the same troopship presently, proceeds to Ahmednagar to join a part battalion stationed there and will come back to Bombay about the middle of the month. The list of officers arriving by the Malabar including Subalterns is as follows :—

Col H D Pitt, RA.

Lieut-Col W H L Heine, RA.

Majors C M and Mrs Western, RA ; A W Hill, Middlesex Regt ; and H Bauchey.

Brevet-Major B J C Doran, 2nd Battn, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Bgde-Surg A F Preston, Medl Staff.

Surg-Majors J E V Foss, Medl Staff, and C White, Medl Dept.

Surg J Browning, Medl Dept.

Capts E H R Hibbert, E Y Regt ; A Gilmore, Gloucester Regt ; P T Rivett-Carnac and C Evans Gordon, Army Pay Dept ; G M Davison, 2nd Durham L I ; A M Sugden, South Wales Borderers ; F E A Hunter, RHA ; W H O Neill, RA ; C B Watkins, RA ; V T Banbury, Leicestershire Regt ; R H G Heygale, Border Regt ; A E Simpson, Manchester Regt ; D Craigie Halkett, Seaforth Highlanders ; and M G Moore, Connaught Rangers.

Lieuts R A Kane ; N T Biddulph, Durham LI ; E H de Atkinson, RE ; A H Short, RHA ; S H Powell, RE ; K C Pritchard, Lincoln Regt and Qr-Mr J Carr, Devon Regt ; H C L Cole, Leicester Regiment ; W Pearson, Leicestershire Regiment ; A S Orr, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; C W Walker, Royal Irish Fusiliers ; A F Cooper, Rl Wales Fus ; R L Blosse, Rl Wales Fus ; R M Ross-Johnson, King's Own Borderers ; T A Harrison, Dorset Regt ; A H Iggalden, Derbyshire Regt ; E J Crane, Quarter-Master, Rl Rifle Corps ; the Hon'ble J R Brownlow, Rl Rifle Corps ; E A Ward, Manchester Regt ; A H Baldwin, Manchester Regt ; H C Barnard, Irish Fus ; C E Green, Rifle Brigade ; J H V Drowe, R H A.

2nd Lieuts.—W Bowden Smith, Rl Lanc Regt ; G Watling, Rl Lanc Regt ; M J Sweetman, E Y Regt ; W F Newnham, Lancashire Fus ; F H Britten, Gloucester Regt ; W A M Bruce, Gloucester Regt ; K M Davie, Worcester Regt ; J W Ross, S Lanc Regt ; E A W Ford, Durham LI ; J W Sparks, Rl Fus ; J Talbot, Munster Fus ; M G James, Cheshire Regt ; A F E Stiffe, Rl Arty ; R H Isacke, Northumberland Fus ; C V M Sarel, Northumberland Fus ; W K Brakspear, Norfolk Regt ; E E Bernard, Devon Regt ; E J Sauley, Suffolk Regt ; W Beadon, King's Own Borderers ; E C Bayley, Scotch Rifles ; H H F Turner, E L Regt ; J G White, Surrey Regt ; E H Gorges, Manchester Regt ; C E Royes, Highland Regt ; W E J Grylls, Connaught Rangers.

THE COMING FIGHT BETWEEN SULLIVAN AND MITCHELL.

A LONDON correspondent, who is evidently a sympathiser with the American champion, announces that a fight for £500 a side has been arranged between Sullivan and Mitchell. He writes :—

John L. Sullivan and Mitchell met at a well-known sporting resort and signed articles for a fight for £500 a side and under London prize ring rules, in a twenty-four-foot ring, which will probably take place shortly and in England. Neither the time nor the place of meeting was mentioned in the articles signed. They are to be arranged between the seconds—namely, Phillips for Sullivan and Pony Moore for Mitchell. Among those present were Mr. Allison, the editor of the *Sportsman*, and Messrs. Harding, Bennett and Morton, American sporting men. After H. Bull, the well-known bookmaker, of Newmarket, had been chosen as stakeholder, the drawing up of the articles began, which even under the skilful treatment of Allison was no easy matter. Mitchell disputed every article and the transaction took three hours. When he came into the room where Sullivan was sitting, he turned around to his train of friends and followers and said : "Now, boys, I have got him." Sullivan only laughed. One by one the articles were agreed to, Sullivan smiling and giving away every point without the slightest demur until it came to the size of the ring.

"It must be a 24-foot ring," insisted Mitchell, who saw in this a loophole to get out of the match.

"You are not signing for a foot race, Mitchell," said Phillips.

"And I am not a sprinter," remarked Sullivan, with majestic sarcasm.

Mitchell, however, insisted, and just as he thought the contest would come to grief on this rock of contention, Sullivan said :

"All right, my boy. Let it be a 24-foot ring. You'll find even that too small to skulk in when the day comes."

Double-barrelled gloom overcast Mitchell's cheery countenance. Then Sullivan insisted that the choice of time and place by the seconds should be limited by two conditions, *viz.* : That the contest must come off within 1,000 miles of London, and not clash with any of his previous engagements. "I had to do that," he remarked, "because, when the time came, Mitchell would insist on fighting in China."

During the whole two hours Mitchell had been taunting Sullivan in the most outrageous manner. In fact the Quaker meeting like decorum which generally characterizes the preliminaries to a prize fight was conspicuous by its absence. Mitchell began with airy persiflage, which soon degenerated into billingsgate. Counting on Sullivan's self-restraint and his friends who were present, Mitchell grew careless, and finally told Sullivan that he thought him a dirty rogue. Sullivan sprang to his feet. This time his blood was up.

"Come on, you young whelp. I have two carriages downstairs ; you get into one and I in the other, and we'll drive to the nearest vacant space, and there I will knock your head off."

Mitchell smiled a seasick smile and followed Sullivan just a little way towards the door. Then Mr. Allison, of the *Sportsman*, interposed, and that most fortunately for both Mitchell and Sullivan.

THE STRANGE AFFAIR AT CORDOVA.

THE judicial investigations at Cordova have, according to a telegram from Madrid, led to the discovery of the bad antecedents of the gipsy shot by Dr. Middleton, as previously reported. It appears that some years ago another Englishman ascended the belfry tower of the cathedral with the same guide, who came down and stated that the Englishman had thrown himself over the railings of the tower and was killed on the spot, though nothing could explain his suicide. The gipsy was besides a notoriously bad character. Another correspondent says Dr. Middleton narrowly escaped being murdered in his struggle with the gipsy, who evidently intended to kill him and throw his body over the railings of the cathedral tower. The British residents, all respectable Spaniards, and even the authorities of Cordova, sympathise with Dr. Middleton, to whom every attention is paid by the prison officials. The gipsies, however, are much excited. The Cordova papers advise the authorities to put a stop to the so-called *cicaroni* pestering travelers at the doors of the hotels of Andalusia.

HOW TO RAD AND WHAT TO READ.

ON December 10 the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Irish Secretary, delivered his address as Lord Rector to the students of St. Andrews University, Mr. Balfour said he had been much embarrassed in the selection of a subject. He finally pitched on

"HOW TO READ, AND WHAT TO READ."

which, he said, had of late found much space in the daily papers, if it had not profoundly occupied the public mind. He was not to furnish them with a new list of a hundred books, nor was he to take the world into his confidence in respect of his favourite passages from the best authors. His theme was the enjoyment which might be derived from books. With the view of making clear his own view he went on to contrast it with that of Mr. Frederic Harrison, who had given in a series of excellent essays, his opinion on the principles which should guide them in the choice of books. Mr. Harrison, he went on to show, had put all books, save about 30 or 40 volumes, into his *Index Expurgatorius*, and had condemned the habits of miscellaneous reading. His ideal reader would appear to be a gentleman who rejected with a lofty scorn all in history that did not pass for being first-rate in importance, and all in literature but was that first-rate in quality. He (Mr. Balfour) was convinced that for most persons Mr Harrison's views were wrong, and that what he held, to be "an important voracity for desultory information" was in reality a most desirable and not too common form of mental appetite. He had no sympathy for the horror at "the incessant accumulation of fresh books." He even thought Mr. Harrisson's life might be quoted against Mr Harrison's theory. He declined to think that the writings whose vigour of style and thought had been the delight of all were the product of Mr Harrison's own system. He went on to point out a more fundamental error, which arose from regarding literature solely from a high asthetic standoint.

THE PLEASURES OF THE IMAGINATION,

derived from the best literary models, formed the most exquisite portion of the enjoyment which they might extract from books. But this did not form the largest portion. There was the literature of the imagination or the fancy, but there was also the literature which satisfied the curiosity. Was this vast storehouse of pleasure to be thrown hastily aside because many of the facts which it contained were alleged to be insignificant, because the appetite to which they minister was said to be morbid ? They heard much indeed of what was called "idle curiosity," but he was loth to brand any form of curiosity as necessarily idle. Take, for example, one of the most singular, but, this age one of the most universal forms in which it was accustomed to manifest itself. He meant that of an exhaustive study of the contents of the morning and evening papers. It was certainly remarkable that any person who had nothing to get by it should destory his eyesight and confuse his brain by a conscientious attempt to master the dull and doubtful details of the European diary daily transmitted to us by "Our Special Correspondet." But it must be remembered that this was only a one-sided exercise of that disinterested love of knowledge which moved men to penetrate the Polar snows, to build up systems of philosophy, or to explore the secrets of the remotest heavens. It had in it the rudiments of infinite and varied delights. Another maxim, he said more plausible, but equally pernicious, was that superficial knowledge was worse than no knowledge at all. So far from a little knowledge being undesirable, a little knowledge was all that on most subjects any of them could hope to attain, and that as a source not of wordly profit but of personal pleasure, it might be of infinite value to its possessor. After further developing his subject by excursions into the domain of science and history, Mr Balfour strongly urged that the best method of guarding against the danger of reading what is useless was to read only what was interesting. A truth which will seem a paradox to a whole class of readers, fitting objects of our commiseration, who may be often recognised by their habit of asking some adviser for a list of books, and then marking out a scheme of study in the course of which all these are to be conscienciously perused. Some persons apparently read a book, principally with the object of getting to the end of it. The habit of always requiring some reward for knowledge beyond the knowledge itself, be that reward some material prize or be it what was vaguely called self-improvement, was one with which he had little sympathy, bolstered though it was by the whole system of modern education. Let them not suppose that he desired the impossible. He would not if he could destroy

THE EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

But there were times, he confessed, when he felt tempted somewhat to vary the prayer of the poet, and to ask whether Heaven had not reserved in pity to this much educating generation some peaceful desert of literature as yet unclaimed by the crammer or the coach ; where it might be possible for the student to wander, even perhaps to stray, at his own pleasure ; without finding every beauty labelled, every difficulty engineered, every nook surveyed, and a well drilled cicerone standing at every corner to guide each succeeding traveller along the same well worn round. It such a wish were granted he would further ask that the domain of knowledge thus left outside the examination system should be thr ritrrature of their own country. He gradted to the full that the systematic study of study of some literature must be a principal element ib the education of youth. But why should that literature be their own ? Why should we brush off the bloom and freshness from the works to which Englishmen and Scotsmen most naturally turned for refreshment, namely, those written in their own language ? Why should we associate them with the memory of hours spent in weary study ; in the effort to remember for purposes of examination what no human being would wish to remember for any other ; in the struggle to learn something, not because the learner desires to know it, because he desired someone else to know that he knew it ? This was the dark side of the examination system—a system necessary and therefore excellent, but one which did, through the very efficiency and thoroughness of the drill by which it imparted knowedge, to some extent impair the most delicate pleasures by which the acquisition of knowledge should be attended.

INFLUENCE ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

The lighter forms of literature, good, bad, and indifferent, which had added so vastly to the happiness of mankind, had increased beyond powers of computation, nor did he believe that there was any reason to think that they had elbowed out their more serious and important brethren. It was perfectly possible for a man, not a professed student, and who only gave to reading the leisure hours of a business life, to acquire such a general knowledge of the laws of nature and the facts of history, that every great advance made in either department should be to him both intelligible and interesting ; and he might besides have among his familiar friends many a departed worthy whose memory was embalmed in the pages of memoir or byography. All this was ours for the asking. All this we should ask for if only it were our happy fortune to love for its own sake the beauty and the knowledge to be gathered from books. And if this were our fortune, the world might be kind or unkind, it might seem to us to be hastening on the wings of enlightenment and progress to an imminent millenium or it might weigh us down with the sense of insoluble difficulty and irremediable wrong ; but whatever else it were, so long as we had good health and a good library, it could hardly be dull. (Cheers.)

WORK FOR WOMEN IN THE POST OFFICE.

THE number of women now employed throughout the country as telegraphists, counter women, sorters, &c., according to the Postmaster-General's Report, is 2,981. There are 750 female clerks in the central establishments of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and thirty-six women thus employed throughout the provinces. Mrs. Fawcett tells in the current number of *Atalanta* how, until Mr. Fawcett was Postmaster-General, the nomination of daughters of gentlemen to these female clerkships was difficult to obtain, and three of these nominees competed for each appointment. Mr. Fawcett never stopped until the appointments were thrown open to unrestricted competition, and the nomination system was entirely abolished. Competitors are now restricted by three conditions only—that their age be not less than eighteen or more than twenty, that they be unmarried or widows, that they be duly qualified in respect of health and character. Arithmetic, English composition, geography, and history are the subjects of the competitive examination. Of these arithmetic is the most important. Good hand-writing, in order to keep up the neat book-keeping to the standard of excellence which is the pride of the Post Office, is also *de rigueur*. When Mr. Fawcett first became Postmaster-General the initial salary of the second class female clerk in the Savings bank was 40*l*. ; by his urgent appeal the initial salary was raised, beyond his expectations, to 65*l*. for London clerkships, with a yearly increase of 3*l*. to 80*l*. In Edinburgh and Dublin the salary begins at 55*l*. and rises to 70*l*. Promotion to a higher class of service obtains higher salaries. The highest salary earned by women in the General Post Office is 300*l*. It is satisfactory to find that in the Government Reports the work of the women clerks is referred to as particularly good, and equal to that of the men, their salaries being, however, but one third of what is paid to men.

PRESERVERS for the Eyes, protects them from Heat and Glare, from Rs. 2.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE ON AMATEUR TRAINING.

MR. JULIAN HAWTHORNE has been giving some hints in amateur training. He says :—Some formidable-looking athletes are mere shells of muscle. There is nothing inside them. After a few years they become stale. In a few years more they begin to pine away. Their digestion is imperfect, their hands and feet are cold, their eyes lack brilliancy. At forty-five they are invariably old men. If they live beyond fifty, it is a life not worth living from the physical point of view.

There are men who spent a great deal of time exercising in the gymnasium when they were little more than boys, say, from sixteen or seventeen upwards. Now, at that age, the body has great vitality and recuperative power. Nature regains over night the loss of the day before. A young person may completely exhaust himself again and again, and yet feel little or none the worse for it. He is ambitious to have big, hard biceps and prominent rectoral muscles. He labors at the dumb-bells and the bars in season and out of season, and is charmed to note the development that presently ensues. He can pull himself up three times when hanging by one hand from a ring. He can "dip" anywhere from fifty to a hundred and fifty times in succession. He can lift from a thousand to three thousand pounds, or he can run a mile in four minutes and twenty seconds, or walk one in six minutes and a half. These feats, and better than these, have been accomplished by many young men. They get the record-breaking bee in their bonnets. The sovereignty of athletes seems to be at their feet. If they have got on so far at twenty-three, what may they not expect to become at thirty or thirty-five ?

That is where they are mistaken. They mistake muscle or strength. They have read and heard about muscles of steel ; they quote Guy Livingstone and Augustus the Strong of Saxony, who twisted up iron bars between his fingers. They think that if by constant practice they can make their muscles as hard and as prominent as those of such men they will be their equal in strength. They have photographs taken of their arms and legs and backs and chests, and compare them with the ancient statues, and rejoice to see that the latter have a less mottled and gnarled appearance. And every day there is an account in the newspapers of some one having walked, or run, or rowed, or jumped, or leaped a little better than was ever known before. It seems as if the human race were really becoming stronger and more active than in the old Grecian and Roman days.

But if you examine those accounts in the newspapers a little more closely, you will find that the names of the champions disappear after two or three years and others take their places. What has become of the first men ? Why do they not keep on indefinitely, instead of vanishing after having made, as it were, a single effort ? Have they retired in order to give the younger men a chance ? Oh, no ! The athlete has still to be born who retires from the arena while supremacy is still within his grasp.

It is when he begins to find himself beaten by men whom he had despised that his appearances become less frequent. At first he ascribes the cause of his failures to every reason except the right one. He was feeling a little "off" on that day ; he had sprained his foot ; he had lamed his arm ; but the truth was that while his muscles remained, the strength to make a proper use of them had oozed away. They encumber and weaken him in just the same way that a suit of ponderous sixteenth century armor would do. His heart and lungs and stomach have all they can accomplish and more, to keep the unwieldy mass upright. The man is actually not two-thirds alive. In his thoughtless youth he built on to himself, as it were, the muscular system of a bigger man than himself. For a while all seemed to go well, but now this excess of material begins to tell like the fatted monster created by Frankenstein, it demands to be supported and cared for by its creator, and as the latter is powerless to do this the monster destroys him and itself at the same time.

If you want to be strong, and to keep your strength for the time when you will really need it, you must go to work in quite a different way. Never mind about records and Guy Livingstones. Such men as Guy Livingstone are strong without effort. They inherit powerful frames, and the vigor of their internal organism is such as to be more than sufficient to meet any strain they can put it to. Their hearts send the blood in powerful waves out to the surface of their bodies and keep it there. Their lungs extend, so to speak, up into their necks and down into their abdomens, and their breathing is as deep and as imperceptible as the tides of the ocean. Their stomachs cheerfully derive nourishment from tenpenny nails and cobblestones. These natural giants never exercise in gymnasiums. Why should they ? Their powers are always adequate to any call that is made upon them. They are apt to be habitually lazy, but when the need comes they can do anything without half trying. Such men, or the traditions of them, demoralize modern athleticism. By inveterate practice you can work yourself up to be as good for five minutes as they are without practice for twenty or thirty years, but the effort will cost you your life. If you are wise you will not make the attempt.

But there is something that you can do. You can (barring constitutional and congenital tendencies to weakness and disease) become as healthy as they are and live as long. And you can be strong, too, up to the measure of some natural capacity—and they are no more than that. Begin by forgetting all about your bicept and rectorals, and your externals generally, and attend to some insides. It is only through the latter that the former can be effectively reached. Now, in spite of the vast multiplication of homes in modern times, there is still almost as much outdoor work as there ever was, and your business is to keep out in it as much as you can. Move about briskly, with your mouth shut, and at every breath take in as much air as you can hold, through your nostrils. Do not go out with the pre-meditated purpose of running a mile as fast as you can and then coming home again. Football is the best lung and heart game in the world, and whatever is most like football—such as hockey, tag, baseball—is so far good. Your movements should be varied, prompt, unexcited, and so far as possible you should be about something that interests you to such a degree that you are not aware of the extent or kind of exertion you are making. Take one hour's tramp across country with a companion if you can get one and vary some four miles an hour with an occasional burst at top speed, or by leaping over a fence, or climbing a tree, or a match at board jumping. Whatever you do, do it with a will, and remember that your office is not to make your muscles big and hard, but to get a good appetite, a good digestion and a good sleep.

If you are in a place where you can saw and chop wood once in a while, or row a boat, or throw quoits, or have a bout at wrestling, so much the better ; but I do not advise always doing a certain thing at a certain time ; only do something each day, and be out doors while you are doing it. At the end of the year, do not ask yourself whether you have increased three inches in your girth, or round the arms and legs. Your tailor will attend to those matters ; but congratulate yourself that there is a permanent redness in your cheeks and brightness in your eyes ; that you eat a good deal more than you used to do, and that what you eat seems to dissolve away and become imperceptible the moment you have swallowed it ; that you are asleep five minutes after you are abed, and until five minutes of the time you get up ; that your hand is steady and your mind clear and efficient. As to your muscular strength, other people will teach you how that is getting on when by any chance you happen to enter into competition with them.

To be out of doors whenever possible—that is a first desideratum. To breathe deeply and slowly is another. A third, not less than these, is to rub the surface of the body with stiff flesh brushes after it has become heated with exercise and before you sit down to any sedentary occupation. This brushing of itself nourishes and invigorates the muscles better than most kinds of gymnastic exercises, because it induces the blood to flow into them and renders them supple and tough. Moreover, it purifies the skin, enables the pores to breathe and relieves the lungs. If for any reason you cannot get your daily allowance of open-air exercise, then double your allowance of flesh brushing, and you will not miss the exercise so much. If this sort of regiment is kept up till the age of twenty-six or thereabouts, you will not need to be envious of prominent gymnasts.

As to the question of diet, there is not much use in speaking about it. Some people seem to feel a morbid attraction towards unwholesome food and unwonted ingenuity in getting hold of it, and it is impossible to reform them. Other people have a similar instinct for what is simple and digestible in food, and they need no advice. Still others are like hogs ; they eat promiscuously and to excess ; but they have not the hog's excuse that they can be turned into bacon. But certainly it is well to eat less rather than more, and to eat what the stomach can readily endure, instead of what the energies of the entire system must be taxed to put in order. Do not eat very cold or very hot things ; do not drink ice water or calding tea. I do not mind tobacco so much as some people seem to do ; but you must first mind out how much of the poison your liver can neutralize without over exertion and never exceed it. You need not be a teetotaler, either. There are times when ale is better than riches ; and after a long day of brain work a finger of whiskey soothes the twitching of the nerves and arrests loss. In general don't worry about your condition, but if you find yourself out of sorts, sleep as long as you can and eat as little, and you will be better in a day or two.

So you may keep strong until long after most men are breaking down or are gone altogether. But when you get to be forty, do not think that you can afford to give all this up and be indolent. From forty to fifty is positively the period when, if ever, you can cultivate regular gymnastic exercise with advantage and when indolency is most deleterious. The system need a thorough veration and stretching then ; and looking back from your seventy or eighty years you will acknowledge that this counsel was sound.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

THE luxury of a just pride, which Boileau allows to riches, ought to be augmented by a forthcoming work on American millionaires. "The Rich Men of America : How they Make their Fortunes and how they Spend Them" is the attractive title of a serial work that will shortly be ready for publication in England. The writer is Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, and his choice of a theme exhibits a simple faith in the charm of wealth which it might be well if some of us on this side were willing to avow. The rich men in Mr. Carpenter's list are, no doubt, the fathers of America's social kings to be. In a century or two why should not the patronymics of Hatch and Standford and Lorillard and Payne sound as solemnly to the ear as our own Percy and Montmorency ? or as the Scott, and Douglas, and Maxwell, and Ruthven, of the lineage across the Border. Men like the Vanderbilts are founders, or nothing, for where is the use of patting by thirty-seven millions sterling for yourself ? What will the Vanderbilt fortune and the Vanderbilt name be when that huge sum, left the other day in charge of a family council, has been worked for a century as one capital ? In the last eight years of his life, Mr. Vanderbilt himself increased his store by over 21,000,000*l*. ; and at the present rate of development in the United States, millions may soon be made there as thousands are made now.

Mr. Carpenter can hardly venture to do full justice to this family, for panegyric has been to some extent forestalled by the labour of the American Gold Stick Old "Cornelius," the founder of the line, is already a figure of heroic proportions. The Americans are fond of comparing him to Napoleon, though the same compliment seems to be at the service of every one worth anything above a million. Of course, he began the world with a hundred dollars ; and his pious reflection at the age of eighty was that he had made an average million of that currency for every year of his life. He despised bookkeeping, and carried most of his accounts in his head. He could not spell. He read nothing but the newspaper and "The Pilgrim's Progress," and he hated to look at a letter. Beside this giant shape in the American Pantheon, there stand others of only inferior proportions. The Spragues and the Browns of Rhode Island are historically "warm." Twenty years ago Mr. Sprague was driving a quarter of a million spindles, employing two thousand men in one of his seven mills, and "bossing" nine immense companies, the control of any one of which would have made a "first class man." But these belong to the foundations of things ; they are the earliest Cæsars of the lordly line. Mr. Carpenter's theme is more especially the men of to-day, the Goulds and Mackays and Fairs, "Lucky Bladwi," "Phil Armour," and Senator Payne. He will show us their colossal fortunes in the egg of early speculation. He promises something about Jay Gould's beginnings in mousetraps, about "Tom Forepaugh's ten cent menagerie," about "Senator Farwell at eight dollars a month," "Peabody as a wood sawyer," and the primitive Astor as a pedlar of cakes. Next we are to see the fortunes made, and then again the attempts of the weary Titans who own them to throw off some portion of their intolerable load. Palaces that cost a million, and carpets at 50*l*. a yard, are devices of this kind. Mr. Vanderbilt may be said to have invented a 25,000 dollar door ; Mr. Marquand has succeeded in getting rid of 50,000 dollars in the purchase of a single piano ; Mr. Alexander Mitchell has apparently contrived to pay 200 dollars for an orange ; and Mr. Garratt seems to have sunk a considerable amount of specie in a "royal bath tub." The occasional purchase of a Legislature in circumstances like these is as innocent as tapping for the dropsy ; and it ought to be regarded as no more than a surgical operation. The moral objection to Boss Tweed is that he did not buy fair, but corrupted the public service with its own money, and, so to speak, seethed the kid in its mother's milk. The personal expenses of millionaires, according to Mr. Carpenter, are usually moderate. One man of course one meal, and it is idle to hope for relief in that way. If pearls could be dissolved, they would only spoil the soup. "Scott's oysters," "Vanderbilt's roast beef," and "Sam Tilden's pie" must leave the load of wealth pretty much where they find it.

The "hobbies and charities of rich men" are more promising. Even Jay Gould must have felt distinctly easier when he had paid 100,000 dollars for his yacht. Fast horses will trot away with a good deal ; and clocks must be useful to the same end, as Mr. George W. Child, beside paying for his window in Westminster Abbey, has contrived to spend 30,000 dollars in that article alone. Mr. James Gordon—"Young Jim Gordon," is his diminutive for local fashion—has laid out something on a soup kitchen ; and if he could bring his soup kitchen and our casuals together, he might hope one day to be a poorer man. Costly building will help. The Vanderbilt house in New York, the marble palace of Mr. Child in Philadelphia, have at least afforded their owners a momentary relief. Then there are the exquisite country houses in every variety of mediæval style with which the millionaires are beginning to dot the surface of the land. The farm house of Mr. Lyman Josephs at Newport must have cost a good deal more than Marie Antoinette's pastoral plaything at Trianon. Newport is rich in expedients of this kind. The cottages are palaces, and the country houses are caravanserais for kings. A famous fireplace of Mr. Richardson could not have cost appreciably more if the poker and tongs had been made in gold. Mr. Ward has a pretty trifle in panelled work, for which one would like to see the bill ; and to match the hall of Mr. Robert Goelet, we must go to Haddon or to Hatfield. Socialism must seem a peculiarly unfeeling joke to people who live in houses like these. College charities and gifts to religious institutions will absorb a little—the phrase is not inappropriate, if we are to accept Mr. Carpenter's assurance that Vassar College is "founded on beer." There is another ray of hope in the announcement of "the love troubles of rich men." The unlimited in credit sometimes finds its balance on the debit side when beauty and fortune meet. The pity of it is that, otherwise, the money makes the money all too fast ; no waste pipe seems to check the overflow. There is nothing more pathetic in biography than the story of Mr. Jay Gould's attempt a few years ago to find a little relaxation in foreign travel. He went to Amsterdam, and saw the picture galleries. Then, having a little time on his hands, he strolled through the Stock Exchange ; and, for the life of him, could not help making 50,000 dollars before dinner-time. The sense of power that such men enjoy in a community that fully respects their function is beyond anything of the kind in human experience. The worship of a millionaire exhibits a depth of devotion to which mere regard for beauty, rank, or honour can never attain. A vanity that one does not like to call morbid because it is so healthful in its operation alone saves them from the gloomiest fate. With Vanderbilt down for thirty-seven millions how can Jay Gould die until he has "beat the record ?" Poor rich men ! There are moments when impecunious philanthropy could fain rush forward, and, for sheer pity, offer to take their malady off their hands.—*Daily News.*

PAUPER IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

CONGRESS (the American correspondent of the *Times* says) will certainly pass some measure this sessions, placing a restriction upon the now unlimited flow of immigration. Senator Morrill's Bill on the subject has been referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee. Mr. Morrill supported it in an explanatory speech. The object of the Bill, he said, was to have the character of the emigrants examined first by the United States Consuls at the ports of departure, instead of by State Commissioners at the ports of arrival. The idea abroad, he remarked, was that the United States invited immigration regardless of the character of the immigration ; but the American idea was that this country had never really offered an asylum to convicts, to irreconcileable enemies of law and order, or to occupants of the Old World's insane asylums and workhouses. Mr. Morrill stated that 70 per cent. of the population of Boston was composed of persons of foreign birth and foreign parentage, and this was also the case with 80 per cent. of the population of New York and 91 per cent. of the population of Chicago. These figures might be aggravated by future immigration. According to the census of 1880 the population of foreign birth and parentage was about 15,000,000. The immigrants since then numbered 4,430,000 ; so that, without including the children born of foreign parents since 1880, there was now in this country a foreign population of 19,430,000, or nearly one-third of the entire population. He had lately visited Castle Garden, New York, where a vessel had just arrived from Antwerp with 6,000 immigrants ; and the sight he had witnessed had suggested a doubt whether this country possessed transcendent power to transform all these immigrants into good and valuable American citizens. Mr. Morrill then quoted a reply of Mr. Balfour to a question put in the House of Commons as to the aiding of emigration by the British Government, to the effect that the Government would apply no more money to that purpose during the remainder of the year. This, he observed, was a negative pregnant. Mr. Balfour had not said that parishes or neighbours should not aid emigration ; and at the end of the year emigration might be aided by the British Government again—unless the Fisheries Commissioners should implore Mr. Balfour to refrain from putting briars in their path. While cunning diplomacy was going on here, the paupers of Great Britain numbered nearly a round million, outside of uncounted vagrants and casual paupers, who far exceeded the number of so-called paupers. There was too strong a tendency in Europe, added the speaker, to regard the United States as a cesspool for the violent products of the Old World. He hoped the committee would report some measure to checkmate the gross imposition on the part of foreign nations to which this country had been so largely subjected.

THE GAMBLING MANIA IN AUSTRALIA.

THE Melbourne *Daily Telegraph* has recently been taking up the subject of gambling in the Australian colonies, and some startling facts and figures have thus come to light. These were summed up as follows in an address by the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, a Wesleyan minister in Melbourne :—

£6 A HEAD IN GAMBLING.

The champion "bookmaker" of the colonies, Mr. Joseph Thompson, the "leviathan" gambler—to whom all other gamblers are but sprats and minnows—has just been working a very curious sum for us. He has been calculating how much changes hands throughout Australia over the yearly racing, and he estimates the sum to be £20,000,000 sterling ! The aggregate public revenue of all Australia—Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia Tasmania, New Zealand—only reaches £23,000,000 ; so here is a sum which would keep the whole machinery of government in movement throughout Australia ; which is equal to all we spend in public works, railways, prisons, irrigations, defence ; and it is flung yearly into the cesspit of this single vice ! Twenty millions sterling ! The total amount raised in direct taxation throughout Australia is less than ten millions ; the race-course, that is, taxes us £2 for every £1 that the State levies on us. The aggregate population of Australia is only three millions and a half, so that, if Mr. Thompson's figures are correct, gambling and the race-course represent a yearly expenditure of £6 per head for every man, woman, and child, including the babies throughout the colonies ! Is there anywhere else in the world of sane and civilized men a set of facts to compare with this ? But perhaps you are incredulous about these twenty millions ; and I frankly admit that the arithmetic of a gambler is of very dubious quality. But in the yearly budget of gambling there are some items which are beyond all doubt, and which really help to make these twenty millions credible.

THE BETTING BILLS OF AUSTRALIA.

For example, there are 250 registered bookmakers in Victoria alone. These professional betting men resemble the lilies of the valley in one respect—"they toil not, neither do they spin," except, indeed, ingenious webs for very simple flies ; but, on the whole, they are an expensive body of men. Taking big bookmakers with the little, we may assume that their personal expenditure is at least £1,000 a year. The personal expenses, that is, of what you may call the working-staff of the great army of gamblers are at least £250,000 per annum. That is certainly much more than the amount expended in supporting the clergy of every name in the colony. I don't ask you to compare the clergy and the gamblers in point of respectability or utility ; but I ask you to remember that the colony spends much more in sustaining the apostles of the turf than the ministers of the Gospel. The revenue of a single racing club is £60,000 a year, and there are 458 registered racing clubs, big and little, in this colony alone ! The advertised stakes of the races in a single year are £150,000, and the stakes bear to the bets the relation that Falstaff's ha'porth of bread did to his intolerable amount of sack. Mr. Thompson says that the bets of Victorian bookmakers alone average £2,000,000, yearly, and on that point I think he is a competent witness. What is the most striking fact of all is that the amount which passed through the totalizator in New Zealand in a single year amounted to more than half a million sterling, and this represents the small betting in the poorest of the colonies ! What are we to say to these figures ?

THE CAPITAL IN HORSEFLESH.

A subsequent article in the *Daily Telegraph* gives some further particulars in the matter. Thus it is ascertained that in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Queensland, 432 race meetings were held last year, at which prizes to the value of £150,545 were competed for. Taking everything into consideration, this sum does not appear large, but the stakes are a bagatelle, it being the wagering that the horse-owner depends upon to recoup him for his outlay. What this may be is easily estimated. There are at present about 800 animals in training, and the expense of their living and attention at £3 per week per head gives a total of £124,800 per annum. There is no account here for clothing, shoeing, the veterinary surgeon, and such things, which bring the figures up to £180,000, or the cost of removing a horse from one place to another, which for the year makes the item, estimated at a very low rate, £250,000. Then there are jockeys' wages and a lot of incidental expenses, which add on another £100,000, and in this way it is found that the cost of preparing the horses for the turf is £350,000 per annum, and on the authority of a well-known owner these figures are well within the mark. No mention has been made of the amount of capital involved in the animals. From the same source it is learned that the 800 horses are worth on the average £150 each—there are quite fifty which could not be brought at 1,000 guineas per head—and there is the respectable sum of £120,000 representing the amount of hard cash sunk in horseflesh.

BETTING ON FOOTBALL.

The betting mania, however, is by no means confined to horse-racing. Football is another "nursery of betting." There are twenty-four Saturdays in the season, and about six off-days. Take thirty days of football ; therefore it is found that £150,000 goes in the winter. This is made up of innumerable small sums, such as 5*s*., 10*s*., or 15*s*.—very seldom more than £1—and the betting is as a rule confined to the public, only one or two professional bookmakers taking part. Such a club as South Melbourne, however, has had its "penciller," who has made it his business to attend all matches, and offer the odds of the day. There are thousands of persons for whom horse-racing has no charms, yet to take an interest in a game of football, they seem to find it necessary to have some amount of their spare cash on the team they happen to be barracking for. On boat-racing not so much is done, though a few thousands change hands on an inter-colonial race, yet it is extensive, as will be understood when it is stated that Beach, in his forthcoming race with Hanlan, will carry £100,000 of the money of the public, the books already showing figures to that amount. Foot-racing does not run into £10,000, for the twelve months so far as Victoria is concerned, but in New South Wales the sport makes a lot of cash turn over. Pigeon shooting draws out some big wagers, as the bookmakers will tell you that £500 often depends on the shot of a gun. This sort of betting is confined to the very wealthy class and the professional gamblers. In coursing not a great deal of gambling is done, except on such affairs as the Waterloo cup. The total all round on this sport will any how reach £100,000, per annum. Enough, however, has been said to show that the gambling mania of Victoria colonists cost them between £9,000,000 and £10,000,000, per annum.

THE RACE BETWEEN THE COLONIES.

It is generally agreed that with regard to the turf New South Wales people are bigger fools than we are, that is to say, they gamble more ; but to take them at the same rate gets the figures up to £12,740,000 for two colonies alone, and the balance of Mr. Joe Thompson's twenty millions' estimate has to be made up by South Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania ; and they do it, says that worthy, "hands down." With the information now in hand any one can follow out the rest. With £9,000,000 or £10,000,000 spent on sport in Victoria, the total, with New South Wales calculated at the same rate, is £18,000,000 or £20,000,000, making no mention at all of the other colonies, where the betting spirit is just as brisk ; so that if the whole be taken, and it be stated that Australians spend £30,000,000 per annum in gambling, it will be agreed that the estimate is well within the mark.

MR. BRIGHT AND THE PARNELLITES.

AN Irish voter in Mr. Bright's constituency having written to the right hon. gentleman asking him how he reconciles his recent speeches and letters with a speech delivered in 1870, in which he said that it was the custom of the Tory party to meet every demand for reform in Ireland with coercion, Mr. Bright has sent the following reply :—

One Ash, Rochdale, Dec. 9, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—Surely the extract you send me answers your question ? What has Parliament been doing since 1870, and more, since 1881, but making concessions and granting reform for Ireland ? When reforms were not made I did not oppose the Acts giving strength to the Executive Government, and now when the great object of Parliament is to do full justice to Ireland, I am the less likely to see a system of terror in operation over a large portion of that country, and to refuse the legislation which the Government believes and which I believe to be necessary to prevent it. You speak of the drastic policy of the Government. It is much less drastic than the policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1881 and 1882, and if any one denies this, he is either ignorant of the Acts of those years or he is guilty of falsehood. In 1881 many hundreds of men were put in prison for months without trial, without evidence against them, without defence of counsel, and without any proof of having broken the law. Now, no man is punished or imprisoned except after trial by two magistrates in an open court, when witnesses may be heard on his behalf, and when counsel may be heard in his defence. The ruffians who are exciting your sympathy are the supporters of the terror which prevails, and their punishment, so far as I have seen any description of it, is much more mild than their offences warrant. I have written other letters in which I have explained the course I have taken. It would seem that you have not seen or read them. This short reply to your note may give the information you seek.—I am, very truly yours,

JOHN BRIGHT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

IMPORTANT TO ALL—Send Rs. 5 only either in stamps or by M. O., and you will receive 4 lbs. of our teas good enough for the Queen to drink. Delivered free all about the Island and in all parts of India and Burmah. Please note the address.—DANTRA'S Genuine and Cheapest Tea Depôt, Fort, Bombay.

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A CERTIFICATED LADY is open to engagement for private tuition in music. Terms moderate. Address "MUSIC," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a man of influence, well educated, possessed of means and leisure to co-operate in a paying non-commercial business. Address A. T., care of Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE, to close a consignment, a few cases, Pints, A. Roederer's CHAMPAGNE, at Rs. 36 per case, Nett Cash. Apply SCHILLER, DOSOGNE & Co., 55, Apollo Street.

B. E. S. BYCULLA SCHOOLS—ANNUAL CHILDREN'S TREAT will be given on FRIDAY, 6th January. Sports begin at 3 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Band will play on the grounds.

WANTED, COMPOUNDERS used to Laboratory Work. Liberal salaries given to competent men. Apply C. F. PEARSON and Co., Chemists, Secunderabad.

TO LET, until end of year with immediate possession a furnished Bungalow, in Marine Lines, the property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq., Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

FOR SALE, a pair of Chestnut Arab horses, regularly driven in a Victoria for 2 years, The property of L. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. Apply to L. P. RUSSELL, Esq., High Court.

MDLLES J. and H. KRAUS, 20, Church Gate Street, have just received a fresh consignment of garters, fancy hair pins, hat ornaments, black jet and assorted colors, braids, leaves for soirees, derby, and chevreau gloves, &c.

FUNERAL LODGE.—A FUNERAL SERVICE in MEMORY of the late BRO. MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE will be held by Lodge Rising Star of Western India, No. 342, S. C., at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, when all Master Masons are invited to attend.

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND BRACELET of one line, one pair for sale, at Rs. 4,500, at Messrs. S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, (Opposite Municipal Offices). TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. Entirely under European Management.

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REAY PAPER MILL, Poona.—Samples of papers may be seen at No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or at the Office at Poona.

SINGER'S OR EASY TERMS SEWING FOR CASH MACHINES, 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co. 15, Meadow Street.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 45. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

MATHERAN SEASON OPENED. ALEXANDRA AND PINTO'S HOTELS open for Visitors. Detached Bungalows available for Families.

MUSICAL CHAIRS, Musical DECANTERS, Musical INKSTANDS, Musical ALBUMS and Musical TOYS.—MORENAS & Co., Ice Confectioners.

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION. Gold and Silver Metal Watches and Clocks of various descriptions, KANNY & Co., Watch-makers, 6, Rampart Row.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart row, Bombay.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Marine Lines, Bombay, TO BE LET, for two or three months, from the 15th inst. Apply to the Rev. THOMAS H. GREIG, Marine Lines.

PARISIAN MILLINERY.—Four cases just opened from Paris. Exquisite Goods. Any reasonable offer accepted. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street.

DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43 Hornby Road.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA BRIDGE, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED, on MONDAY, the 9th Jan., 1888

ON VIEW, for a few days, the collection of NATIVE ART POTTERY, selected by the Bombay Committee for the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition.—WONDERLAND, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co. have REMOVED their offices to 29, Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Thacker and Co.—ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co.

IF you are really in want of good servants apply at once to MOONSHY & Co., General Merchants, Commission Agent's, Estate and Loan Brokers, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

JUST LANDED, ex s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row (opposite Municipal Offices) TOM SAYERS, Proprietor. The only Bombay Hotel with a French Cook.

TO BE LET, for the hot season of 1888, the splendid and well furnished Bungalow "CRAIGIE BURN," at Matheran. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., next door to *Times of India* Office.

WANTED, for the Manora European and Eurasian School a QUALIFIED SCHOOL MISTRESS. Salary, Rs. 60 per mensem, with free quarters, firewood, and water. Apply to Captain G. C. PARKER, I. N., Port Officer, Manora, Karachi.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Price, Rs. 3.

THE PALL MALL HAIR CUTTING SALOON and TOILET CLUB for Ladies and Gentlemen. Hair and Beards Cut and Brushed by Machinery. Toilet Requisites and Theatrical Articles. 73, Esplanade Road.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

PRESENTS.—Our magnificent and varied assortment of Useful and Fanciful Articles, in Silver, Electro and Giltware, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,000 is now on view. Inspection Solicited. Latest Novelties in Artistic Gold and Silver Jewellery.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

OVERLND SUMMARY, published weekly, on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage for the United Kingdom

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture and effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Wimbridge, and consists of complete suite for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bed-room of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard-table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine Storm and Punkha proof, Hinks Duplex Patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to special order are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice wood, dinner-wagons, large telescopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-platedware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kanga, Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich toned cottage Piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate. A few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table, hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by "Lewis of Salisbury." This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale.

THE LIBRARY

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m. It contains hundreds of volumes of valuable Standard Works, in all classes of Literature, comprising History, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Science, and Fiction by the best standard authors. The Classics, works of Reference and general works of English Literature. Some scarce and out of print, especially rich in HISTORY, many of the best LIBRARY EDITIONS in HANDSOME LEATHER BINDINGS.

Catalogues will be ready, and the property will be on view from the 10th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th January, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW STREETS.

SALE OF INDIGO WITH TUBS, FURNITURE, &c.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Naigaum, Bhoiwada, near the bazaar (behind His Excellency the Governor's bungalow, Parel), by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and assignee for the estate and effects of Noormahomed Dada, an adjudged insolvent, consisting of number of tubs with indigo and gum with water, tanks with indigo koondas, boxes with chunam, khar grinding mills, beams, doors, iron pan, copper pots, bamboos, cots, benches, dyed cloth, globe lamps, tables, chairs, boxes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th January, 1887.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a Consignment of very best Ivory-Handled Sheffield Cutlery, with through Tang. These have been made specially to our order by one of the best Manufacturers and are offered at exceptionally low prices

18, Marine Street, Bombay.

DR F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
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PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

CAREFULLY adapted to correct all defect of vision.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
(Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India.)
Offices.—Old Bond Street London.
3 & 4 Hare Street Calcutta. Rampart Row Bombay.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR MICHAEL BIDDULPH, C. B., writes:—

I have much pleasure on leaving India to acknowledge the excellency of the Spectacles you have furnished me, and I shall always gladly recommend your Pebble Spectacles to my friends.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
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SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,
Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
ORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, cated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

THE only changes in Stock Exchange quotations advised by wire, since the resumption of business, after the New Year holidays, are an advance of ¼ per cent. in Consols in London and French Rentes in Paris, at 102¼ and 107½, respectively. Silver was unaltered at 44 9-16d. per oz. The market rate of Discount on short London Bills had been lowered by ⅜, making it stand at 2¼ per cent. per annum, which confirms the appearance of ease in the London money market indicated by the position of the Funds.

The Mincing Lane markets are in the same position as they were before the holidays; and in Wheat the only change reported is an advance of 1d. per cental in Spot Soft White No 2 in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton market more than realized the promise of its opening, and closed firm, the sales having reached 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales Surats. Spot quotations come unchanged all round, and American arrivals are quoted the same for January-February; but for February-March they were 1-64d. lower, and higher to the same extent up to April-May. The quotations for May-June, which is a fresh one, is 5 49-64d. per lb.

The Manchester market had been strong, and in the quotations wired we note a rise of 1½d. in 45 inch 9 lb. Grey Shirtings; of ⅛d. in 39 inch Jaconets, 45 inch Mulls, and 3 lb. Madapollams; and of ⅛d. per lb. in 40s. Mule Twist.

This morning's opening telegram from Liverpool reports a firm tone; probable Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 34,000 bales.

The spot price in New York keeps steady at 10 9-16 cents; but Futures for May come 3 points lower at 10·89 cents. The Receipts (which are for two days), are decidedly heavy, and make the figures to date compare as follows:—

	1887	1886	1885
Monday's and Tuesday's Receipts	62,000	60,000	58,000
Three days' do.	87,000	85,000	75,000
Since 1st Sept	4,073,000	3,830,000	3,673,000

Our local market opened with a firm feeling, and dealers asked a Rupee or two higher for Broach and Bhownuggur, the former having been quoted at Rs. 236 for "Good" for March, and the latter at Rs. 202 for "Good," and Rs. 211 for "Fully Good" for April delivery. It soon became evident, however, that there was no disposition to do business on any side, owing possibly in some measure to the startingly unseasonable state of the weather; and the market closed steady at about yesterday's quotations, the reported transactions of the day being confined to a small lot of ready New Bengal, at Rs. 167 per candy.

WHEAT continues to the neglected by buyers for Export, and the only business reported are small purchases of ready Old Stuff in the Bazaar at previous rates. Arrival prices of the New Crop are also nominally unchanged; but we have heard of no fresh contracts having been booked lately.

SEEDS offer no new feature of interest, not being wanted for shipment, with the exception of *Gingelly*, which is steady at our last quotations, and being also out of inquiry as to contracts for the New Crop.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,583	bales.
Wheat	6,368	cwt.
Linseed	2,085	„
Gingelly	9,225	„
Groundnuts	4,899	„

FREIGHTS are dull, and 17s. 6d. per ton for Cotton, and 15s. for Wheat and Seeds may now be taken as the current rates for ready business. Relets have been done for Hull at 14s. to 14s. 6d. per ton; and it is reported that a steamer has been fixed for April loading at 19s. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The want of animation noticed above in connection with the Produce markets is also apparent in Exchange, which, owing mainly to the absence of private Bills, has continued weak in tone to-day, though yesterday's rates have still been generally quoted. Some Wire Transfers were sold during the day at 1s. 5 1-16d. forward; but the rate was not afterwards obtainable. Our ready quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand.	1s. 5 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ..	1s. 5d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5¼d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 5 7-32d.	„
Francs „ „	1·82.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER was rather firmer in the earlier part of the day, and Fours for money were quoted at 97½; but, in a quiet and weak market, the price receded again to 97 7-16. There has been a slight inquiry for 4½ per cent Paper to-day, and the price is now quoted at 103⅝.

SHARES.—The share market has been almost without movement to-day, and the only changes which we have to notice this evening are a decline of Rs. 2½ in Breul's Cawnpore and Mofussil Press shares; and an advance of Rs. 5 in Ripon Mill scrip.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	722½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	890
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	710
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	100	all	17½ do.	£45
National Bank of India	87,320	£125 250		5 pct.	118xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£1

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	190 140
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	154
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Rs. 14	60xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-8p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	11 p.c	495
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	190
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 2	93
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	640
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	100½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	—	3
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	520
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	66
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	Re. 1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	190
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	350
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	80xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	115
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 19	45
Port Canning Co.	8,000	000	1,000	R 9	325
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c.	101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	99
Telephone Co., Ld.	12,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 100	1,235
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	200
Western India Flour Mills	000	125	125	nil	75
M. Mody & Co	1,000	200	200	p	165

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	850
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	250
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110xd
Bombay Cotton Press,	100	125	125	Rs. 15	127½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	645
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	80
East India Press Co.	0	,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,275
French Press Co.	800	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	345
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	5
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 60	522½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	90
rince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	295x
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 75	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs	70xd

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

FRENCH—December 31, at Lahore, the wife of E Lee French, A D S, Punjab Police, of a son.

DEATHS.

FASSON—December 23, at the Officers' Quarters, General Hospital, Calcutta, Herbert John Hamilton Fasson, of the Bengal Civil Service, aged 35 years.

JACOB—January 1, at 12 Harrington Street, Calcutta, Wensley, youngest son of Wensley Tyrrell Jacob, Esq, J P, of Mount Pleasant House, Liscard, Cheshire, aged 28 years.

SHRAGER—December 31, at No 10, Hungerford Street, Calcutta, Rachel, widow of the late Louis Shrager.

YATES—December 27, at General Hospital, Calcutta, G R Yates, late of Aska, aged 38 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

IT is a bad thing for us in Bombay when we have to talk about the weather. We are such ardent believers in the superiority of our own climate to that of any other place in India that it is only when others fail to appreciate its excellences that Bombay people, as a rule, think it necessary to talk about Bombay weather. Our attitude towards an ordinary cold weather is one of silent admiration. We live for a little more than three months in the year in the most delightful climate in the world. Unclouded skies, unfailing sunshine, and breezes that will pass for balmy if only you wrap up against them, make life in Bombay during the cold weather, if all of us only knew it, a time of continuous delight. We think of friends at home with a pity even greater than that which we bestow upon the dwellers in the bracing, otherwise shivering, atmosphere of Upper India. We are superior to fires in January, just as we are superior to punkas in May, and we dwell in a sort of pitying thankfulness that we are not situated as other men are—such other men for instance as those whom we have left at home to fight the battle of life under the grey skies of England, with frost and melting snow, and the dull depression of winter rains, and the chill penury of Nature. But the cold weather of 1887-8 has taken away all occasion for boastfulness. We in Bombay are now just as other people are, only more so. For ten days past we have had to endure atmospheric conditions which unite all that is worst in the least endurable of seasons. Those of us who went away for Christmas returned to a Bombay which had turned its back upon its climatic traditions, and seemed bent upon squandering its climatic reputation. The finest cold weather in the world had given place to days of dreary mugginess. The meterological tables had begun to tell of increased humidity in an atmosphere which dwellers up-country, and others who know nothing, persist in calling a vapour bath. There were lowering clouds, a contracting horizon, an oppressive stillness in the air and a rising thermometer. October seemed to be once more upon us, with all the weight of its ozoneless air. Then there came drizzling showers, which added the steaminess of August to the oppressiveness of October; and finally we have had a visitation of rain with wind of almost cyclonic force which recalls some of the wilder days of the monsoon. Leaden skies and an angry sea, and a heavy downpour of rain which turns some of our roads into a swamp, have no place in our cold weather calculations, and people who take without remark the delights of a normal cold weather in Western India have much to say about these very abnormal visitations. The more serious amongst us ask anxiously how far up-country the rains have gone; for though there is wheat that needs them there is cotton that does not, and that would be much the worse for a drenching so near to the time of picking. The less serious find quite enough to think about in the serious disturbance which their own comfort and peace of mind are undergoing. They look upon the situation as something of a breach of faith on the part of Nature. There is a tacit understanding that when one monsoon is at an end there shall be no more rain until another sets in. Upon the certainty and regularity of Indian seasons half our social arrangements are built up. A very considerable percentage of the population of Bombay have from time immemorial gone into tents at the beginning of each December on the confident assumption that there would not during the next six months be rain enough to fill a hat. The assumption has, it is true, more than once been disturbed, and it is usually discounted by a moderate allowance for the mango showers which come in the spring. But if rain like that which fell yesterday were to become a normal factor in our cold weather calculations, the Esplanade would no longer be the canvas city that it is for nearly half the year. A tent, which is the most comfortable of abodes in fair weather, is all but intolerable in the rain. There are ways of shutting out heat and cold from it, but there is no engineering in the world which will make it proof against a drenching downpour. The *dii penates*, and everything with which the presiding genius of the household has tried to adorn the canvas house, become a setting fit only to show off in greater woefulness those who are "constrained to dwell in tents." It would be a cruel thing to compare our neighbours with the *poules mouillées* of French metaphor; but there is the phrase, and those who have seen people struggling with the discomforts of life in a soaked tent can take no exception to it on the score at all events of accuracy. Their lot must awaken the commisseration of everybody except the hotel-keepers, who will profit by the misfortunes of some of them in the interval during which tents and furniture and the sodden soil on which they stand are drying. But we are a hospitable if a badly housed people, and those who have had their habitation in the Wellington lines and thereabouts have claims upon the consideration of their friends and neighbours in this awkward interval which will not be disregarded. It is certain that the sufferers will endorse any plea that may now be made for increasing the house accommodation of the city. After this experience tenting as a means of getting through the fair season will be looked upon with suspicion. The Bombay cold weather, which was the one institution on which we prided ourselves with a pride absolute and without reserve, has lost its claim upon the confidence even of those who most fully believed in it. We shall suffer seriously in reputation from the atmospheric irregularities of the last few days. Tourists are abroad, rapid in their conclusions as in their flight, and we almost tremble to think of the impression that they will derive during their passage through our gates. They will carry home bad reports of our sky and air. They will tell of dulness and depression in passing through our streets, of muddy highways in no wise an improvement upon the worst efforts of the Metropolitan Board of Works. People up-country, to whom denunciation of a climate so much too good for them as that of Bombay will seem a thing to be encouraged, will confirm these damaging impressions, and people at home will be told by the author of "How to see India in a fortnight" that Bombay is not the earthly paradise that they have been told it is. Those who the other day would have described it as a Presidency capital without a court will now add to their description of it that it is the only Indian City where the sun never shines, where it rains all the year round, and where half the population try to live in tents, but fail because of the rain. Travel has its disappointments, as the tourist thought when he wrote home "We were in Switzerland for a fortnight and never saw the mountains. We were in Italy for a month and never saw the sun. And we ate too little and we paid too much—otherwise it was lovely." If this recorder of disappointed expectations had tarried a little he might have seen both sun and mountains, and thus have spared visitors by the last mail a bad example in the art of precipitate conclusion. Those who wait long enough will see in Bombay a return of bright and pleasant days. The rains which to-day minister to our discomfort will give as an aftermath of verdure that will tempt our local poets and in which even tourists touring against time may find something to admire. Meantime there are symptoms in sky and on sea which betoken a continuance of the abnormal conditions of the hour, and even a cyclone has been brought very near us. It is all as much against precedent as against comfort. If India, conservative hitherto in its weather, is to imitate the mother country in her climatic inconstancy, and storm and flood are to come upon us when we have put our umbrellas aside and made our habitations in tents, a serious addition will be made to the inconveniences of exile.

THE first number of a new journal of religious and social progress, entitled the *Methodist Record*, has been issued under the editorship of the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck. Naturally its pages are chiefly devoted to subjects which specially interest the Methodist community, Wesleyan and American, but it has much of a wider interest. We are somewhat reassured to find that there is no idea of superseding the secular daily press of Bombay, which is admitted "to be to literature what the steam engine is to mechanism, a standing wonder." We are quite resigned to the reproach that we have refused to follow the example of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and declined to insert anything that tends to touch on the vices of Society in the way which Mr. Stead has done so much to popularise in London. While we fail in this solitary instance to perform a disagreeable duty, we can have no objection to the work being done by our more fearless contemporary. "It behoves Christians," he says, "to have papers of their own expounding what the secular press fails to do. … The drink traffic, the C. D. traffic, the C. D. Acts, still in shameful force in India, the degraded condition of women, and kindred thereto early marriages and child-widowhood … and a legion of other subjects," will have attention. We have from time to time dealt with these subjects, one and all; but since our young contemporary believes that the public "want more of the *Pall Mall Gazette* fearlessness" than we deemed necessary, we are not sorry that it has fallen to his lot to supply what is deficient in us. We note with pleasure that the general tone of the paper is genial and honest. The first leader is devoted to the consideration of the advantage of utilising music as an aid to the work of moralising the masses. Such a passage as this is worthy of Rowland Hill, who scandalized his contemporaries by declaring that he would not leave the Prince of Darkness all the good tunes. "The Devil has made too much capital as being the almost exclusive purveyor of music. It is time the Church had her innings, and wrested from the usurper his unlawful possession of this privilege. We rejoice to think that the day is passing away when being a Christian was associated with being most miserably ascetic and whinesome; when a funereal aspect was the best passport into the society of good people; when people were reckoned to be unquestionably on the right side while they expressed a hatred for everything outside of direct religious exercise." We too are glad to learn that the day for that sort of thing is nearly over.

REUTER is in error in speaking of the present action of the Government in Ireland as involving the "suppression" of the National League. What is suppressed is the part of the organization existing in Dublin and Meath—two localities now added to some thirty others in which the League is for legal purposes "suppressed." The League has fifteen hundred and thirty branches, and six hundred thousand members, including—since the passing of the Crimes Act—many English members of Parliament. The seizure of the head office was foreseen, and all the archives were removed some time since to Paris. The effect of the suppression is chiefly this, that it becomes illegal for newspapers to report any of the proceedings of the branches suppressed. To arrest the six hundred thousand members would be clearly out of the question, and even the arrest of the chairmen, secretaries and councillors of all the fifteen hundred branches would involve some strain on the prison accommodation at the disposal of Mr. Balfour. This explains why the Government is taking months to do what the *Times* and the other London papers have been so indignant at their failing to do at once—namely, make a clean sweep of the obnoxious organization. There are not jails enough to hold more than five thousand in excess of the ordinary number of prisoners. Lord Salisbury has not perhaps forgotten the article which he wrote in the *Quarterly Review* four years ago, taunting the Liberal Government with "flinging cartloads of people into gaol every morning, and imagining that that was governing a country." So far his nephew has imprisoned eight members of Parliament, and a dozen or two of journalists and other malefactors, including one Lord Mayor and a clergyman. But he has only begun his task as yet; the United Kingdom will probably see before long a score of Bishops keeping company with the Lord Mayor of Dublin in the lock-up. When this is accomplished Mr. Balfour will have become a formidable rival to Lord Randolph Churchill for the leadership of the House of Commons, vice Mr. Smith, promoted to the Upper House. His political fortune will be made.

THE editor of the *Calcutta Review* goes out of his way in the current number to repeat an utterly unfounded and quite exploded libel, unscrupulously levelled at the defendant in the case of Dadaji *vs.* Rukhmabai. He writes: "On the facts it seems that the Rukhmabai case arose because money was involved and the legislature should wait for a score or so of similar cases (established to be *bonâ fide*) before moving." The sentence is redolent of Bengal, but it repeats a story which has been rebutted with an emphasis that gave rise to proceedings in the Bombay Presidency Court, which have established the facts beyond doubt that Rukhmabai had no money whatever beyond three hundred rupees left her under her father's will, and that her refusal to complete the marriage arose entirely from her objection to the unsatisfactory surroundings in which she would have found herself had she done so. It was in no sense a question of money. The notion of the *Reviewer* that the abolition of the civil penalty for a refusal to recognise a marriage to which one of the parties had never consented and which had never been completed, would "give a great impetus to conjugal infidelity" is absurd. It is not proposed by any one to alter the law dealing with conjugal infidelity, and to mix up Rukhmabai's name with a disquisition on such a topic is a piece of impertinence.

THE Hercules is unfoundered; the telegram about her gradual sinking in the Bay of Ferrol was unfounded. The omission yesterday of a cypher in the cost of the construction of this ironclad, did the vessel an injustice; the sum laid out upon her in Chatham was £270,832.

WE hear that a ball will be given at Government House, Malabar Point, on Tuesday, the 7th February. There will also be a small dance on Wednesday, 25th January.

H. M. S. BACCHANTE, with the Admiral commanding the East India Station, arrived on Friday afternoon at Calcutta under the usual salute. She is moored off the Eden Gardens.

NOTWITHSTANDING that native cultivators, as a rule, are tenacious of their holdings, the fact is well known to district officers that fields are deserted and holdings relinquished at one time in one district and at another time in another without any assignable cause. It is difficult, as the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigori says, to explain the cause of desertion except on general principles. A certain percentage of rayats will always desert; perhaps the cause may be sickness, or unfertility of the particular *jote*. A rayat may desert one *jote* and take another elsewhere. Such cases are shown as desertions. In some cases the cause is known to have been loss of fertility of the soil in consequence of sandy deposit from rivers. In a few cases the ravages of wild beasts may be the cause. The difficulty of discovering the motives of the rayats in such cases is almost insuperable. At the same time the subject presents an interesting field of inquiry.

THE principal article in the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, which then commences the third year of its existence, will be on "The Nizam's Offer." Colonel Malleson writes in the same number on "The Sea Route to India"; Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., on "Beluchistan, our New Province"; the Dewan of Indore on "The Hindu Widow"; and Captain Conder on "The Gnostics."

IT is not surprising, in view of the tendency of natives to postpone the settlement of just claims, to find that 14,456 estates became liable to sale last year, in Bengal, for arrears of revenue. It is, however, a proof of the forbearance and long suffering patience of Government that only 1,859 of these estates were actually sold. The Board of Revenue modestly claims that the law has been worked with moderation, perhaps even with too great leniency. Some of the Collectors of large districts are of opinion that over-indulgence has been shown. The reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to these representations is decidedly ambiguous. The law and the Government orders in force, we are told, leave to Collectors a discretion in the matter which they are expected to exercise with care and discrimination. His Honour "certainly is not disposed to approve any recurrence to the practice condemned by his predecessors and by the Board, of selling estates for very trifling or for obviously accidental arrears. A reference to these orders will, however, show that they by no means compel a Collector to accept all arrears tendered after the latest day fixed by law for payment." The Collector is thus left to the exercise of his own judgment.

THE *Economist*, after a comprehensive survey of the commercial situation, comes to the conclusion:—Altogether, we think it is very clear that the appearance of trade has recently changed decidedly for the better, not in one department only, but all round, and that, in fact, the improvement is most strongly marked in those quarters where the depression has been hitherto the most pronounced. Whether it will continue to expand, we, of course, cannot say, but as a whole the outlook appears favourable, and people seem to have much more confidence as to the future, which is a factor of the utmost importanc

THE cotton trade of North and North-East Lancashire is at present fairly good. There is a great volume of production, almost all of the mills and sheds being in full operation. There are very few operatives out of employment, and there has been a material increase in the number of hands on weaving during the past three months, many thousand additional looms having been laid down and started. The present demand from the great centres of distribution is large, and the prospect is good. There is also a fair home and Continental demand. The results of stock-taking are, as a rule, satisfactory. There are several disputes as to wages, however.

THERE is a growing belief in colonial circles in London that Sir J. Pope Hennessy, who has postponed his departure to the Mauritius till March, will not now go at all, owing to the shortness of the term of office that is left him. In that case Sir Frederick Weld, who is now in England, may be sent in Sir John's stead. The fact of Sir Frederick Weld being a Roman Catholic would make him a *persona grata* to a large section of the inhabitants of the Mauritius.

ON Dec. 4 took place at the Sultan Bek dyke, near Merv, the solemn proclamation of the taking possession by the Department of State Domains of the property on the Murghab belonging to the Czar. Gifts from his Imperial Majesty were distributed among the Tekke residents, the Cossacks, and the Turcoman Militia. Colonel Lutzan is appointed administrator, and the engineer, Mr. Poklevsky Kozell, is to superintend all the technical work.

THE relations of the Porte with the Armenians at Constantinople have been brought to a deadlock by the resignation of the Patriarch Haroutioun. The Grand Vizier has requested the Patriarch to withdraw his resignation, but he is suffering from illness, and therefore cannot attend to the duties of his office. In the meanwhile the complaints of the Patriarchate have been made the subject of official inquiry.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRONCLAD HERCULES.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The report that the Ironclad Hercules was sinking in Ferrol harbour is unfounded.

THE FORGED PAPERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 3.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, commenting on the publication of the forged papers in the *Official German Gazette*, says that this should remove any feeling of mistrust between Russia and Germany, and that the event closes the incident.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAIRO, JAN. 3.

The rebels, collected under the standard of Osman Digma, yesterday made an attack on the redoubt at Suakim, but were repulsed.

M. TISZA.

BUDA PESTH, JAN. 3.

H. M. the Emperor of Germany has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle on M. Tisza, the President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 3.

Thirty thousand miners engaged in the Reading collieries have struck work.

NEWS FROM BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 4.

Burma has now absorbed all her Military and Police sanctioned save little knots of men at the depots. Between 19,000 and 20,000 men have been sent in all.

THE BURMA MEDAL.

It is understood that H. M. the Queen is interesting herself in the question of the Burma Medal. It now seems there is some likelihood of a separate ribbon being sanctioned..

MAJOR WARBURTON AND THE KHYBER MALIKS.

The example of the Khyber Maliks who accompany Major Warburton to Calcutta has apparently been contagious. The batch has suddenly swollen to 153, who were to start this evening for Calcutta.

NEWS FROM NEPAUL.

Latest news from Nepaul reports that the party of Runbir Jung sustained a slight reverse, the cutcheries of Hanumannugger and Taleysar, which were taken by Sher Nur Singh on Runbir Jung's behalf, having been recovered by Durbar troops. A mystery enshrouds Runbir Jung's whereabouts. Scouting parties have been sent in all directions to seek him out, but to no purpose. Meanwhile the Durbar is dealing with great severity with the districts to the north of Champaran, which were first to be taken in Runbir Jung's name. Executions have been frequent, and the people are flying to the British side of the border to avoid harsh treatment. All remains quiet at Khatmandu, but there is a curious report abroad that Bir Sumshere has sent into British territory a great part of his gains which he has recently amassed. Certain it is that five lakhs said to be his lately went through Champaran.

DISTURBANCE AT THE TURF CLUB DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 4.

After a dinner given to the trainers and jockeys by the members of the Turf Club on Monday night, a number of them created a disturbance. Elliott, Ryder, Campbell, Southall and half-a-dozen others were arrested next morning, and subsequently let out on bail. They were brought up before the Presidency Magistrate to-day and fined Rs. 150 or one month's simple imprisonment. Others were fined Rs. 50 or in default three weeks' simple imprisonment. The fines were paid.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m., to-day, and the same Company's s.s. Rohilla left for Colombo and Calcutta at 2 p.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall arrived here this afternoon.

ADEN, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, bringing the next China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 3 p.m., yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16

The Manchester market has been strong.

7lbs. Shirtings	5-3
8½lbs. Shirtings	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9 ⅜
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1 4 15-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ per cent. do.	73⅞
3 per cent. Consols for account	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107½
Bar Silver	44 9-16
Chartered Bank Shares	£23-10
do. Mercantile „	£19-0
Hongkong and Shanghai „	£50-0

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 3.

10 p.m.	73·0

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4.

6 a.m.	70·1
10 a.m.	69·4
2 p.m.	73·3
4 p.m.	72·6

THE Rev. C. Berry has intimated that he has declined the call to the pulpit of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He is retained, to use his own words, by considerations "relating to our national life, to the questions—religious, theological, ecclesiastical, and political—which are coming up for settlement, and to the growing need in England for a broad evangelical pulpit which shall make religion credible and effective, and which shall help to solve the pressing problems which loom threateningly around us." His congregation have undertaken to leave him more freedom "for a larger service to faith and fatheland," and he remains to accept their offer of "a national work in England."

STORMY WEATHER IN BOMBAY.

SELDOM before has the weather been so extraordinary as that which we have been experiencing of late ; because at this time of the year no one could have thought for a moment that a furious storm, accompanied by strong winds and heavy rain, would burst upon the city. For days past the weather had been uncommonly sultry and cloudy, and it was believed by the weather-wise that a shower or two would clear up the sky and then the cold season would set in in right earnest. There have, indeed, been a few showers during the past week, but they have only proved to be the precursors of the heavy and continuous downpour which we have had during the greater part of yesterday and the night before. Those who have cared to see the telegraphic weather reports for the past week or so must have noticed that the falling barometer, the fast increasing humidity over Western India, and the south-westerly winds which were reported from Surat and Cochin, and which swept over the Deccan and the Berars, were ominous of some atmospheric disturbance. But we think that the most gloomy prognostics, made by a weather-prophet a week ago, would not have come up to the reality of the terrific storm which has caused a great deal of damage among the native craft in the harbour. Even in the height of the monsoon we scarcely notice such boisterous weather in our naturally well-protected harbour. The wind blew almost a gale, and many a boat and prow and pattimar lying at anchor in the various bunders along the shore from the Apollo Bunder to Sewree had to succumb to the irresistible fury of the waves. For some hours together the harbour was the scene of a cyclonic disturbance, the centre of the cyclone being, according to a telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, off the coast between Rutnagherry and Bombay. Some idea of its terrific force could be obtained from the total wreck of a Port Trust boat which had been laden with mud for the purpose of the reclamation which is going on at the Apollo Bunder. The wood was broken into small fragments and the splinters were scattered about among the boulders. There were five native seamen and a few coolies in the boat when they were surprised by the storm, and it was with difficulty that they were able to save themselves. One of them accidentally fell overboard, but being a very good swimmer he succeeded in keeping himself afloat a few paces from the landing steps, till he was rescued by his friends. The storm signal had, it appears, been hoisted, somwhere about noon, at the Castle flagstaff, the Colaba signal station, and the Prince's Dock flag-staff. But a wish was expressed by some of the men who have suffered by the storm that it had been possible to have given an earlier warning of the approaching danger.

At the Futter and Carnac bunders the wreckage of native boats laden with cotton bales, sugar-cane, and other cargo was very considerable. Some of the craft had sunk, while others had been broken to pieces ; and coolies were busy hauling up on shore those of the boats that had suffered partial damage. A prow, laden with cotton bales belonging to a Parsee, was completely wrecked, causing the owner a loss of some Rs. 8,000. This is but one instance ; and we fear that when the total amount of the damage in the harbour and in the town comes to be known, it will reach a very high figure. While the destruction of property has been very great, it is satisfactory to note that, so far as could be ascertained, there has been no loss of life among the floating population of our harbour. A few of them have, however, received hurts, more or less serious, in their efforts to save themselves.

The big vessels lying in the harbour have weathered the storm unhurt. The troopship Malabar, which arrived in Bombay on Tuesday night, reports having experienced on the voyage most unusual weather for this time of the year. On the evening of the 2nd instant, when 300 miles from Bombay, it was found that the barometer was falling and the wind heading to the southward and east. The barometer eventually fell to 29·95 the wind became squally, and there was a heavy fall of rain, which continued till the vessel had reached the port. It is usual for the troops to be landed at the Sassoon Dock ; but owing to the inclemency of the weather, the Government Dock was selected on this occasion as a safe landing place.

The city looked as if it was in the midst of the rainy season. The streets were covered with mud and slush, and there were pools of water to be seen on the Esplanade, and in many low-lying parts of the town. The place known as the Cotton Green is not yet filled with piles of cotton bales, and this fortunate circumstance has averted a loss which would have been very great. The space between the Bandstand and the Young Men's Christian Association rooms was, as is usual during the fair season of the year, dotted with a large number of tents, and those who had gone to live in them under the cheerful belief that they would be undisturbed, for a period of eight months, in the enjoyment of the tent life they love so much, met with a rude awakening on the night before last, and made hasty preparations to take shelter, for a time, under more solid structures. A few of the tents have collapsed, and, lying in the midst of pools of mud and water, they present, with some of their furniture broken and scattered about, a very sorry spectacle. Most of these canvas dwellings, although never intended for the monsoon, have, however, stood their ground with admirable firmness, although the tablest, chairs, boxes, and other household articles have suffered much damage. Some of the dwellers in these tents being Volunteers have gone to Egutpuri to attend the Volunteer parade at that hill station, and it will no doubt be a most disagreeable surprise for them to find that their tents and furniture had greatly depreciated in value since they had left them, through a cause which they could have little foreseen.

It appears from the latest meteorolgical report that the cyclonic depression, which had been first noticed by the department on Tuesday, is moving northward, and that it has given rise to strong winds and heavy rain along the coast of Karwar. The storm commenced yesterday at about 10 a.m., and was at its height at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. By 3 o'clock it had well nigh spent its force, and as evening advanced, the waters in the harbour again assumed their placid appearance, and the stars began to shine again.

The following is the official telegraphic summary of yesterday's weather reports :—The barometer has fallen except in North-Western and North-Eastern India. The fall at Karwar and Ratnagiri is rather large. The readings range from 30·272 at Rawulpindi to 29·977 at Ratnagiri. The wind is cyclonic both on the Bombay Coast and over Guzerat, Khandeish, and Central India. The direction is about normal elsewhere. The temperature has risen over a large part of Northern and Central India ; but has fallen fast in Bombay. In Bombay and the Central Provinces the sky is densely overcast. Rain has fallen over Bombay, the Central Provinces, and at Indore.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most 'Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS IN CAMP.

THE annual encampment of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at Igatpuri came to a close on Tuesday afternoon, when the Corps was inspected by Brigadier-General Heathcote, R. A. In the morning the battalion had paraded, the General attending at nine o'clock in order that several officers and sergeants might be examined in practical drill. "D" company did the drill, and the results will be made known hereafter. Subsequently Major Thomas, A. A. G., accompanied by the Commanding Officer, inspected the tents and the arms of one company. Then followed the Review. Rain had been falling throughout the day, and the ground, which at best is broken and irregular, became soft and muddy, and in a condition as unfavourable for the purpose as was possible. The consequence was that marching and the performance of military evolutions generally were matters of extreme difficulty. Yet the men showed themselves to be composed of truly soldierlike material, and though skirmishing and the more intricate field movements had to be dispensed with, what exercises they were put through were characterised by smartness and agility. The several companies were marched to the private parade ground, and their arms and accoutrements having been inspected by Major Thomas, they marched off by companies from the rear and formed up into column by left, wheeling into line, open order, and under command of Major Swan waited to receive the Inspecting Officer. General Heathcote, accompanied by Captain Roupell, D.A.A.G., of Bombay, arrived on the parade ground at about half-past-four o'clock, and being received with the accustomed salute, rode along both lines, making a minute scrutiny of each individual soldier. Closing order the Corps broke into column to the right and prepared to march past. Marching past in column of companies the men earned the highest eulogiums of the bye-standers, and doubtless too the admiration of the Inspecting Officer. Every line was straight as a die, and the men marched as regularly and firmly as a regiment of British Infantry would have done. Returning in quarter column, they doubled past, and in so doing fairly eclipsed their previous performance. Moving to the left in fours to make room for wheeling, front turn, left wheel, forward, and then wheeled into line on the left of rear company at beautifully regular intervals. Major Riddell, as senior Major, put the men through the manual and firing exercises, after which Captain Shipp, as acting junior Major, put them through the bayonet exercise, which, in the General's opinion, was the finest of their drills he had seen. The Commanding Officer here taking command prepared for cavalry from the right, retiring and forward to the right of companies, forming square on the leading company again, prepared for cavalry. Reforming column, they then wheeled into line advancing in review order and forming a hollow square. Rain beginning to fall just now the men were marched away by companies independently, under command of their respective captains, to the open space between the men's mess room and the temporary ball room, where they were formed in a hollow square. General Heathcote, then addressing the men as gentlemen Volunteers, complimented them upon their performances. Their shooting, he said, was uniformly good, whilst three of the competitors had succeeded in securing the highest possible number of scores. "D" company had won the challenge cup for the second year in succession, but, the General reminded his hearers, it did not follow that every member of that company was the superior of each member of every other company. If two or three members left it, so far as shooting was concerned, it would decrease in efficiency, unless those who remained practised carefully and strove persistently to uphold the merit of their company. He hoped the system of handicapping would be continued in future years, for it had so far proved successful, and to his mind was most productive of constant practice and good results. The General then said he had had some difficulty in awarding the prize for the most proficient company, but after much deliberation he had come to the conclusion that it should go to "K" company, the second prize being awarded to "G." It was minor points and subsidiary considerations which had led him to this conclusion, for where all were so efficient it was only these which could guide him. The General then distributed the prizes.

"K" company, it may be mentioned, is composed in great part of recruits from the Parel shops.

Leaving the enclosure the men, prior to dismissal, were addressed by Major Swan, who expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the Corps had acquitted itself, both during its week's encampment and on parade that afternoon. The General had desired him to say he was highly satisfied with the evidences they had shown of care and attention to drill, and he would have pleasure in reporting favourably of them.

There were on parade, in addition to Major Swan who commanded in absence of the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major Riddell, Captains Shipp, (acting junior Major), W. H. Middleton, H. I. P. Thomson, C. Nicholson, A. King, J. Garrett, C. Newborn, and C. R. Hawkins ; Lieutenants S. Brooks, J. Hartley, J. F. Pennock, R. C. H. Barnett, R. W. Campion, S. J. Sargent, G. L. Burn, W. H. Hussey, C. A. Hawes, and A. M. Brand ; Captain H. D. Rossetter, Inspector and Adjutant ; and the Rev. T. Corfield, B. A., (honorary Chaplain). The parade state showed as present 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 6 captains, 10 lieutenants, 1 P. and Q. master, 2 Q. M. sergeants, 7 colour-sergeants, 33 sergeants, 18 corporals, 203 volunteers, 4 buglers, 35 musicians—a total of 411. Of army staff there were 1 inspector and adjutant, 9 sergeant instructors, and 1 drill instructor. The number of men on parade was somewhat smaller than the number last year, though the number present throughout the encampment was greater.

As guests of the officers there were also at the parade, Major Roughton, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Captain Leslie, B. V. A. ; Lieut. O'Conor, B. V. A. ; Lieut. Blaker, C.M.A.V ; Qr.Mr. Soundy, B.V. R., Captain Ewan, 21st B L I ; and others.

We are desired to acknowledge the efficiency with which Captain Thomson officiated as mess president, and the Rev. T. Corfield, Captain Newborn, and Lieutenant Campion as Committee. Credit is also due to Mr. Nanabhoy, the caterer for the officers' mess ; to Colour-Sergeants Otto and Dunk and Sergeant Holden, sergeants' mess committee, and Mrs. Connell, caterer ; and to Mr. C. Duggen, the caterer for the men's mess. Much praise is due to the men for the proficiency they have made whilst in camp, and it is pleasing to know that no cases of sickness occurred during the time they were under canvas.

The encampment was broken up yesterday and the men left for Bombay and up-country stations by various trains during the day.

DEPARTURE OF LORD AND LADY REAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Lady Reay, left Bombay by the Jubulpore mail train for Calcutta last evening. Mr. Lee-Warner, Secretary to Government, Dr. Irving, Medical Officer, and Captain the Hon. Yarde Buller, Captain Phayre, and Captain Hamilton, Aides-de-Camp, also accompanied their Excellencies. Lord and Lady Reay arrived at the Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m., and were met there by Sir Frank Souter, Colonel Portman, Colonel Berkley, Lieut.-Colonel Bissett, Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, Captain Daniell, Commanding the Body-guard, and Subedar Major Rupsing, Native Aide-de-Camp. Colonel Berkley introduced to the Governor Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the new Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with whom his Excellency conversed for a few minutes. After shaking hands with some of those present, their Excellencies got into the special saloons attached to the train for their accommodation, and soon after left the station.

EXAMINATION frauds which display more than ordinary ingenuity have come to light at Tanjore. It appears that the son of a wealthy landowner of the district, with the assistance of some of the employés in St. Peter's College, managed to obtain a seat near the door-way. Another promising student, of the B.A. class, located himself in the tiffin-room downstairs, where none but Brahmins have access ; and as the question paper for each subject was distributed a copy of it was handed to the student in the tiffin-room, who solved the questions with the aid of the text books ; and the employés who were in collusion with the candidate conveyed the answers to him with a supply of clean paper which he called for. An unfortunate step (for the cheat) led to the detection of the fraud, and people at Tanjore are now waiting to learn the results of the investigation into the matter.

CINDERELLA AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE versatility of Mrs. Norville's Gaiety Company has never been better illustrated than in the pantomime they have just put on the Novelty stage. All the members of the company can dance, sing and act above the average, and their varied talents have full scope in Cinderella. Miss Emma Markham as the heroine is most pleasing. Her acting is sprightly and lady-like, and as a *danseuse* she may fairly rank as the Kate Vaughan of India. Miss May Anderson as the Prince and Miss Minnie Hinson as his henchman Dandini leave nothing to be desired. The fun of the piece centres in the two wicked sisters, Clarinda and Thisbe, who are represented by Mr. Geo. Anderson and Mr. D. C. Smith. Mr. Anderson's get-up is capital, his mere appearance on the stage is the signal for roars of laughter, and his dances and comic songs are repeatedly encored. A duet between the sisters with a refrain "I'll bet you four annas, you don't," fairly brings down the house, sundry topical allusions to the Bombay public being specially appreciated. Mr. Vane as the impecunious Baron and Mr. Devon as Buttons make the best of their parts, the latter distinguishing himself in a song, entitled "S'mother Evening." It is to be regretted that Mrs. Norville fills a *rôle* so little worthy of her talents as that of the Fairy Godmother, but it has to be filled by somebody, and she doubtless does better in it than any one else. The harlequinade is ushered in by a very pretty transformation scene in which the lime light is used with great effect. With the appearance of Clown and Pantaloon comic business sets in with the usual severity. The shouts of laughter from the children in the house, when an unfortunate baby is put in a dog collar and the collar's legitimate owner is wrapped up in long clothes, are good to hear, and the Clown's proceedings as an amateur barber also obtain great favour with the young people. The performance conclude with a well managed shadow pantomime by Clown and Pantaloon. Miss Markham make a pretty, graceful Columbine and Miss Anderson is Harlequin.

There is to be an afternoon performance on Wednesday, the 11th inst., and it is to be hoped that the theatre will be as full of youngsters as Drury Lane in the Christmas Holidays. The company thoroughly deserve to be well supported.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

A COMPETITION for the Calcutta Silver Challenge Medal, presented by the Calcutta Golf Club, which has not been played for since December 1885, owing to the collapse of the links, took place before the holidays on the 22nd. ult., and the result of the handicap was not as close as usual, but by the easy win of Mr. Cobbold, one of the limit men, an incentive is offered to beginners to continue play and to older hands to play up. The following scores were returned :—

	Score.	Handp. pts.	Net Score.
H. R. Cobbold	47	10	37
F. H. Tod	46	6	40
G. Oliver	41	Scratch	41
W. Laidlaw	52	10	42
C. E. Nixon	48	5	43
J. Stiven	45	Scratch	45
J. S. Burn	50	3	47
J. Blackhall	53	5	48

Messrs. MacDonald, Macrae, Merriman, and Ward absent.

It is proposed to play for the Wimbledon Silver Challenge Trophy on Thursday morning, 12th inst. One round. Entries to be made at the Gymkhana.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad "Pro Bono Publico" has asked the Presidency Post Master to explain the reason of such delay in the transit of the Mails between the Mail steamer and the General Post Office. No other country in the world would submit to such an absurd time as three hours for such work. This was all very well thirty years ago ! Even then I question if they took so long. Now we are supposed to be living in the days of progress.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 4. SEMPER PARATUS.

THE NEW YEAR HONOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At one of the profane public, it seems to me that fully 90 per cent. of such honours are generally awarded to Government Officers, who are in receipt of good incomes and pensions for simply doing their duty. To my mind such honours should be conferred upon those who have devoted their time and attention to the public good, and should be awarded in the order of merit in which each individual has distinguished himself or herself in the various walks of life.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 4. FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM.

RAILWAY SEASON TICKETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This morning, at 9-45 (Bombay time), three students from St. Xavier's College and I went to buy season tickets at the Victoria Terminus, but we were told by the clerk in charge of the season ticket office there that no tickets are issued except between 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. (Madras time). The students had to attend the school precisely at 10 o'clock, so also I had to attend to my work at the same hour. We could not, therefore, buy the tickets required. Were the G. I. P. Railway authorities to make arrangements for the issuing of the season tickets earlier, say, from 8 a.m., they would do a great favour to a great number of those travelling by the line, as one could easily buy the tickets on his way to his place of business or occupation.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 4. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is reported that the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards will be shortly converted into medium cavalry, and take their tour of service in India.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6,—FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.

7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

RECENTLY a singular festival was held at Bitti, in Sardinia. In the presence of the Prefect of the Province, the Archbishop of Nuoro, a provincial deputation, the Syndic of Sassari, and other authorities, a formal oath was taken by the members of two families which had been at enmity for many years reciprocally to pardon all offences and to live in peace and harmony. The number of the members of the two families was 670 persons. A large crowd filled the parish church in which the ceremony was performed, and the next day a banquet was given in the country, for which had been ordered 10 oxen, 14 pigs, 60 sucking pigs, two hundredweight of macaroni, three hundredweight of bread, and five of fruit, with 10 hectolitres of wine.

WHEN the Public Service Commission assembled at Calcutta towards the end of November, it was stated that the principal issues under consideration were the questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given to each, the liability of Civilians to be transferred from Province to to Province, and the raising of the age limit. The *Pioneer* is now in a position to give, on excellent authority, some details of the Commission's recommendations on these several points. They propose to divide the Service into Imperial and Provincial. The Imperial Service will correspond to the present Covenanted, but the number of appointments reserved to it will be much reduced. Accordingly, if the Commission's recommendations are adopted and a revising Act passed, a certain number of Collectorships and Judgeships will necessarily be given out of the Covenanted Civil Service ; but the changes are to be made very gradually, and care is to be taken to respect the rights and preserve the vested interests of present holders. The recruitment for the larger Service will rest on a Provincial basis, officials drawn from among the natives of one Province not being transferable to another. Finally it is proposed to raise the age limit from 19 to 22.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon, when the following members were present :—Mr. Dosabhoy Framji (chairman), Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, Javerilal Umiashankar, Muncherji N. Banaji, and Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MR. WALTON.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner applied for three months' privilege leave to Mr. Walton, Executive Engineer, who was suffering from typhoid fever. He asked, that if Mr. Walton was not able to return to duty at the expiration of that period, any further extension of leave that might have to be granted to him might be regarded as a continuation of his privilege leave, so that there might be no reduction in his pay.

The Council were willing to make the concession that was applied for in the case of Mr. Walton. But there was a doubt about their power to exercise their discretion in that officer's favour, and consequently they resolved to grant him at present three months' privilege leave, and to consider the question of its extension beyond that period only if the applicant found it necessary to ask for it at the end of the three months.

RIVAL TENDERS.

At the last meeting of the Town Council, there was some discussion on the recommendation of the Commissioner to the meeting to accept a tender for laying water mains in Arthur Road. The tender, which the Council was asked to accept, was the lowest but one of seven tenders, and the Council having desired to know why the lowest tender should not be accepted, the Commissioner had written the following letter, dated 21st December last, to the Secretary :—

"Sir—At to-day's meeting of the Town Council, I recommended the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Ardeseer Framjee amounting to Rs. 26,325-4 for the work of laying 27-inch main in Arthur Road as against the estimate of Rs. 32,163-8. This was the lowest but one of seven tenders, the highest being for Rs. 36,832-8. I did not recommend the acceptance of the lowest tender for Rs. 22,926, being that of Messrs. Dinshaw Cowasji Bhedwar and Company, partly because they have other work on their hands, but also because, after consulting Messrs. Clarke and Tomlinson, I was of opinion that it was impossible for these contractors to carry out their contract at the tendered rates, except at a considerable loss to themselves ; and I consider it is unwise on principle to entrust work to contractors who must either lose if they do their work well, or save themselves from loss by doing bad work. The Town Council, however, did not agree with me, and refused to consent, under section 54 of the Act, to the acceptance of the second lowest tender. Under these circumstances it becomes necessary for me to comply with the terms of section 54 by inviting the Town Council to consent to the lowest tender, namely, that of Messrs. Dinhaw Cowasjee Bhedwar and Co, for Rs. 22,926, together with contingencies, Rs. 2,293—total Rs. 25,219. It will be understood of course, that I disagree with this decision, and I wish my dissent to remain on record, in case of any difficulty arising in the fulfilment of the contract."

It was resolved that in accordance with the terms of the Acting Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 21st December, 1887, sanction be now given to the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Dinshaw Cowasjee Bhedwar for laying the 27-inch water main in Arthur Road at rates amounting to Rs. 26,325-4-0, *plus* Rs. 2,632-12-0 for contingencies at 10 per cent—total Rs. 28,958, against the estimate of Rs. 35,380.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

The Council next considered a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, asking sanction to the acceptance of the proposal of Messrs. Geo. Smith and Company to extend their present contract (first drainage section) so as to provide for the supply of cast iron and zinc ventilating shafts, required for the Fort sewerage and the Queen's Road and Girgaum district sewerage works. Tenders for the supply for the Fort District only had been invited.

It was resolved that sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Geo. Smith and Company for the supply of cast-iron and zinc ventilating shafts required for the Fort sewerage work at scheduled rates, amounting to Rs. 7,596, to the debit of the grant for the construction of the said work ; and that sanction be also given to the extension of Messrs. Geo. Smith and Company's contract for the same kind of articles required for the Queen's Road and Girgaum section of the drainage works at scheduled rates, aggregating Rs. 1,73,472, to the debit of the grant for the Queen's Road and Girgaum section. The Town Council dispensed with the invitation of tenders for the said supplies for the Queen's Road and Girgaum section, which would be otherwise necessary, inasmuch as the Acting Commissioner states that the Executive Engineer considers that no better rates can be obtained ; and a call for tenders would most probably result in higher rates. Messrs. Walsh, Lovett and Company, Agents for Messrs. Geo. Smith and Company, are in possession of special facilities for supplying articles required at a low rate,

COMPLIMENT TO COLONEL PORTMAN.

After the day's business was over, the chairman said : As this is the last occasion that Colonel Portman will be with us as a member of this Board, I am sure my colleagues will agree with me in expressing our regret at parting with a gentleman whose genial presence and close attention to his duties, as a member of the Council, have been so cordially appreciated by all of us. (Applause.)

Colonel Portman, in reply, said he was very much obliged for the very kind expressions that had been used by the chairman regarding him. As long as he had been on the Council, he might say he had endeavoured to serve the City to the best of his ability.

The Council then adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN UPPER BURMA.

A MANDALAY correspondent writes :—The Mogaung column under the command of Captain Triscott, R.A., with 50 men of the Cheshires, two Companies of the Khelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment, two Companies of the Ghurkhas, and four M. B. guns, altogether about 500 strong, left Bhamo on the 27th. Captain Adamson, Deputy Commissioner, went in political charge. The Mogaung Myooke, with his brother and several influential men, met Captain Adamson at Tseinbo. They professed themselves glad that our troops were going to visit Mogaung, and said there would be no opposition. News of the Northern Shan column has been received from Thonze under date of the 17th instant. The health of the column was good, and the people were friendly.

THE CHITTAGONG ROUTE.

News from Yaw says that several Chin Chiefs met Captain Raikes with an advanced party of the Kalena column at Kalemyo, and were friendly. Some of their tribes trade with Chittagong. They offered to show Captain Raikes the route if they find that they can do so without any chance of provoking hostilities. Captains Sorrell and Raikes, with a small party, will accompany the Chin Chiefs to reconnoitre a few marches due west from Kalemyo. This part of the country is absolutely unexplored.

THE BHAMO FRONTIER.

The I. M. S. Mogung got snagged, tore her bottom, and sank, but has been fished up and beached at Bhamo. Reliable information states that Buddha Yaza is dead. Several Bohs of Toungwingdi are suspected of having had a share in the circumstances leading to his death, and have been expelled from the gang, which is now practically headless, and broken up. Mr. Barrington Brown, the expert sent out by the Secretary of State, has left Mandalay with Commissioner Burgess for the Mogauk ruby mines to examine and report on the mines. The Commissioner is expected back about the 15th January. It is rumoured here that the Shan States will be annexed to British Burma.

ITALIAN wines ought to be cheaper soon, if we may judge by the latest official information on the vine culture in Italy. There has been a marked increase in the quantity of land devoted to the vine there, especially in Sicily ; and it is anticipated that when the French vines recover from the ravages of the phylloxera the vine-growers in Italy will find their products heavy on their hands unless they consent to enter the markets on low terms. Consul Stigaud, in a report from Palermo, remarks that much Sicilian wine is exported to France, where it is "converted into French wine." Of France's entire import in 1886, a fifth part was supplied by Italy, and more than half went from Spain. This helps to solve some problems that have arisen here as to the apparently large quantity of French wine brought into England. The Sicilian proprietors have not succeeded in preparing a light Sicilian red wine of the same quality as Bordeaux. The "bouquet" of the French wines is wanting until after the Sicilian grape product has been judiciously mixed with the light wines of France. In the anticipated surplus of Sicilian wine there are only two avenues of hope for the grower. He may perhaps, under some system of improved culture and preparation, meet or create a taste for his wine, or he may turn the superior alcoholic properties of the Sicilian grape to account through distilleries, to the establishment of which, we learn, attention is already being directed.

THE SITUATION IN NEPAUL.

THE following has been communicated to the *Indian Daily News* as correctly representing the condition of the Government and popular feeling in Nepaul :—

There is disunion among the Shumshere brothers, the most energetic of whom, Khurruck, is now pining in obscurity in a remote district called Palpa. Beer Shumshere is so afraid even of his own family that it is rumoured he never permits any of these to come to him without a personal search. It is said that he has a double guard to protect him, viz., a guard of sepoys and another of female retainers. To deliver a communication to him, it is necessary to hand your letter to the sepoy-guard in the first instance, who next deliver it to the female attendants for presentation to the Prime Minister. "Thus conscience makes cowards of us all," and there are, indeed, overpowering reasons why Beer Shumshere should be in such constant dread of his life. He has never appeared at a parade since the cruel murder of his uncle, Sir Runodip Singh, and, in fact, hardly leaves his quarters, yet it is given out by his supporters that he is exceedingly popular amongst the Nepaulese. Popular, indeed ! Since the outbreak of the revolution blood has been most profusely shed on the slightest pretext, to establish the Minister more firmly in power with the inevitable result of making his name execrated through the length and breadth of the land. We are afraid our Government was very precipitate in recognising the present administration. It was doubtless misled, at the beginning, by the Resident, who mistook the apparent inaction of the people for their acquiescence in the new *regime*. But the truth is, that the Nepaulese have been subjected to such a system of coercion that liberty of speech there is none, no one daring to speak his mind even to his nearest relation. The state of affairs exactly resembles a crater before it is ready to burst. The present quiescence is merely the lull before a storm. For we have reason to believe that neither the Royal family, nor the army, nor the people, are at all in favour of the Shumshere brothers. It is a simple truism that confidence engenders confidence, and where there is universal mistrust in a State, disorganisation and anarchy are sure to supersede law and order, especially when power is in the hands of men guilty of the enormities charged to Beer Shumshere and his brothers. The elder Queen Dowager of Nepaul is now a voluntary exile in Calcutta. Nurendra Bikrum Sha, uncle of the minor King, is a prisoner confined within a two miles circuit of hills in Goorkhali, and he has naturally a deadly hatred against the present Ministry ; while the little Maharajah Dhiraj, it is said, weeps bitterly, because he sees none of the exiled Generals who were constantly about his person. It is also said that the Queen-mother, too, is hostile to Beer Shumshere ; but then she is utterly helpless, the reign of terror, which has been introduced into the country paralysing all ranks and classes alike. The *Shahazadee*, or Princess Royal, who is heir-presumptive to the throne, can scarcely be expected to be partial to a man who separated her from her mother, the elder Queen Dowager, now in Calcutta. The Princess is anxious to join her mother here, but she is not permitted to do so, and is forcibly detained at Katmandu. To cap all, the Minister has lately given her in marriage to a young man, who is by no means a fit mate for her, whether on the score of social position or personal qualifications. The mother strongly protested against the marriage as the natural and lawful guardian of her child, but her protests were not heeded at all, and it is to be regretted very much that our Foreign Office lent her no helping hand, although she intimated to it her strong objection to the marriage. Our Government, it would seem, regarded the mother as one beyond their jurisdiction, and so upheld the action of the so-called Durbar. But what is this Durbar, after all ? Why, Beer Shumshere, the self-styled Prime Minister, has risen to power by gross unconstitutional means, and by the perpetration of what is little short of parricide. Now, the question is whether this man individually, or the minor king, is our ally. If the latter then the only persons who are eligible to act as regents during his minority are the senior members of the royal family, viz., the king's uncle, the *Jait ta ha Moharanee* or elder Queen Dowager, and the Queen-mother. Possibly the Queen-mother might be coerced into signifying her approval of Beer Shumshere as Prime Minister, for she knows but too well that her own fate, as well as that of her son is absolutely in his hands. But if the other two members had a voice in the matter we are assured he would not hold his portfolio for a single day. In these circumstances, it was a mistake to recognise him as the ruler of Nepaul. We hear the country is so much unhinged that there is little security of life and property amongst the population, while a disturbing element has lately shown itself, which threatens to complicate our relations with the State. We mean the raids of Nepaulese borderers into British territory. Our Goverment cannot surely permit these to be committed with impunity ; and if they occur oftener, as is likely to be the case in the present disorganized state of Nepaul, what then ? The two most popular Sirdars, now in exile, are Generals Dhose Nursing and Run Beer Jung. The former is the son of the late Sir Runodip ; the latter of Sir Jung Bahadoor. Were these to make a combined effort for the overthrow of the existing administration, the probabilities are the whole country would rise in arms in their support. One thing, however, operates prejudicially against such a rising, and that is the impression in the popular mind that the country has become a British possession, and that it would be suicidal to attempt any steps hostile to Beer Shumshere who is regarded as the Governor-elect, representing the Queen-Empress of India. How far it is adviasble to favour such an impression by any action conducive to that belief, we leave the Government to determine.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

AN "Itinerant Contributor," concluding an article in the Allahabad paper on the effect of President Cleveland's Free Trade Message on party prospects in the United States, says :—

It is never safe to "prophecy before you know," but while the odds were three weeks ago enormously in favour of the re-nomination and re-election of President Cleveland, the entire face of things is now changed. The democratic party will find it to their advantage after the middle of the session to break with the President and to decline to make the Tariff the issue of next year's campaign. But even so it is less clear now that they can be successful on any "ticket." The Republican party will hardly make the mistake again of nominating Mr. Blaine. The "Plumed Knight," the Senator from Main, lost in the battle of 1884 the votes of all the respectable trimming element in the constituencies the Mugwump element as it is called. But with Senator Ewarts or Senator Joh Sherman in place of Blaine, the party would be reunited and almost certainly successful.

But what about the surplus ? That is the question of the hour, How get this mass of money out of the treasuries and into circulation ? The reply to this involves, perhaps, the greatest of all political problems, some such departures in the direction of State socialism as is demanded to-day by every labour platform in the United States. Give us, say the working men, freedom from monopolies ; from the tyrany of money kings who would contract the currency for their own enrichment ; from the tyrrany of railway kings who hold every safe investment subject to the disposal of the gambling houses and bucket shops of the Wall-street Stock Exchange. Use the surplus—which, in spite of professors and school-books, we believe the foreigner to a large extent contributes—to buy up the Railway system, and the Telegraph system, and operate them, not as now to fill the pockets of a handful of shareholders by exacting the highest rates possible, but cheaply for the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

THE BURMA RELIEFS.

THE amended programme of inland reliefs in Burma for the season 1887-88 has been published, and is as follows :—

The 21st Madras Infantry leave Kyaukmyaung for Prome on the 27th December, and embark at Rangoon in the I. M. S. Tenasserim for Madras on the 4th January. The 29th Madras Infantry leave Prome for Thayetmyo on the 6th January. The 6th Madras Infantry leave Prome for Htigaing on the 14th January ; the 14th Madras Infantry leave Htigaing for Prome on the 3rd February, and embark at Rangoon on the 13th idem in the I. M. S. Clive for Madras. The 2nd Hyderabad Infantry leave Pokoko on the 12th March for Prome and Rangoon on the 19th idem in the I. M. S. Tenasserim for Madras ; the 2-1st Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, leave Prome on the 19th March, for Mandalay ; the 25th Bombay Light Infantry leave Mandalay on the 27th March for Rangoon, where the Regiment embarks in a hired transport on the 3rd April for conveyance to Bombay. The 5th Bombay Light Infantry leave Sagaing on the 13th April, and embark at Rangoon on the 20th idem in the I. M. S. Clive for passage to Bombay ; the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry leave Pokoko on the 28th April, and Rangoon on the 6th May, in the I. M. S. Canning, for Bombay ; the 3rd Madras Infantry leave Prome on the 11th February for Mandalay ; the 17th Madras Infantry leave Mandalay on the 23rd February, and Rangoon on the 1st March, in the I. M. S. Tenasserim, for Madras. The 3rd Hyderabad Infantry leave Minbu on the 18th March, and Rangoon on the 23rd idem, in the I. M. S. Canning, for Madras ; the 7th Bombay Infantry leave Thayetmyo on the 22nd January, and Rangoon on the 25th idem, in the I. M. S. Tenasserim for Madras. The 1st Bengal Infantry leave Kyaukmyaung on the 9th February, and Rangoon on the 21st idem, in the I. M. S. Canning, for Calcutta ; and the 27th Punjab Infantry will leave Mandalay on the 30th April, and Rangoon on the 8th May, in the I. M. S. Tenasserim, for Calcutta.

AN OUTCASTE TRIBE.

The first article in the *Calcutta Review* for this month is an interesting study from the pen of Mr. J. C. Nesfield on the Musheras of Central and Upper India. He says:—

Foremost among the industries practised by Musheras, we must describe those on which they depend for daily maintenance, *viz.*, the digging out of animals and roots with the gahdala. They are root-diggers and hunters combined, differing in this respect from the native tribes in North America, who are either root-diggers or hunters, but rarely both at once. But the game which Musheras hunt is of the meanest description, except when it is a wolf or a wild boar; and even then their mode of hunting is a mere matter of stealth or cunning, courage and field sport being altogether wanting. There is scarcely any kind of beast or creeping thing which they will not eat:—Lizards of various kinds, especially the goh snakes, wild cats, tame cats, wolves, jackals, wild dogs, wild boars, tame pigs (which they sometimes rear), foxes, weasels, porcupines, otters or water jackals, as they are sometimes called in India, bandicoots, rats and mice, the eggs of lizards, tortoises, and the eggs of tortoise, frogs, crabs, snails, alligators, and all kinds of birds, except the crow, kite, and vulture, which somehow or other they have learnt to consider unfit for food, Writers have sometimes distinguished tribes from one another by the peculiarites of their staple diet; and this is certainly one of the points of distinction in modern India between one caste or sub-caste and another. But Musheras are too omnivorous to admit of being distinguished from other tribes on any such principle. They eat any and every living thing which they can dig out of the ground or kill by any other means, or poision with the juice of forest herbs. As to the roots and bulbs which they dig out for food, and the herbs and wild fruits which they collect from the forest for the same purpose, the list is almost endless, and most of these names will not bear translation into English. The list includes the roots of the various water-lilies, the root of the dhak, the fruits of the pipal, banyan, and other fig-trees indigenous to India, and various kinds of leaves, whose edible properties,when boiled,are not known to any but Musheras. What Colonel Dalton has written of the Korwas, who are near neighbours to the hill Musheras, is true of Musheras both in the hills and plains:—" They have as keen a knowledge of what is edible among the spontaneous produce of the jungles as monkeys have, and they often use this knowledge for self-preservation. They brought to me nine different kinds of edible roots, and descanted so earnestly on the delicate flavour and nutritive properties of some of them, that I was induced to have two or three varieties cooked under their instructions and served up," &c. One of the chief kinds of vegetable diet eaten by village Musheras is the nut of the *chiraunji* tree, which is now not unfrequently to be seen on the dinner table in European houses; and another staple article is a root or bulb resembling a yam, and probably of the yam species, which is similarly prized by the Tharu and Bogsha tribes living in the sub-Himalayan forest. A pile of these roots is kept in stock in most of the Mushera hamlets as a stand-by should other supplies of food run short. It is of rather a bitter flavour, and requires much soaking and boiling before it is fit to be eaten. Musheras will eat not only the fruit, but also the tender stalk of the plantain; and like most natives of India they are fond of the dried flower of the mahwa tree. There are also certain wild plants from which they extract oil. As fowlers they are unskilful, and do not study the art of bird-catching, poison extracted from forest herbs being almost the only means resorted to. Some Musheras (those who live near enough to rivers and swamps) practice fishing by means of the funnel-shaped basket, which they can either make for themselves, or procure from men of the fisherman castes; and such baskets may not unfrequently be seen in Mushera hamlets suspended from the branch of a tree. Thus Musheras exemplify the combined practice of root-digging, hunting and fishing, the three great industries by which men in the savage state have preserved their lives.

There is, or was, one more article of diet to which Hill Musheras are (or were till lately), addicted, viz., human flesh. It is not certain that cannibalism is even now quite extinct in Central India; for I have heard from a native gentleman, who had lived long in the Mirzapur district, that any man or woman who happen to pass up a certain hill, by a certain track, used to disappear in the most mysterious way, and that their disappearance was by general consent ascribed to a cannibal hill-priest or magician who lived in a cave on the hill-side, and whose powers as a magician were ascribed to human diet. There is reason to believe that the Central India tribes used, till lately, to eat the flesh of the men or boys sacrificed to their goddess, under whatever name she might be worshipped, whether as Rankini, Thakurani Mai, or Chanda, or Banaspari, or Nikundi, or Bahiya, or any other of the ferocious prototypes of Kali, the death-goddess of the Hindus.

No account has yet been given of the mode by which they hunt or kill the wolf. In such sport they display much ingenuity, but no valour. If the wolf sought after is a female, they wait till she has produced a litter of cubs. Her condition is secretly watched before the cubs are born; and when the observer has perceived that this event is over, and has allowed a few days for the cubs to grow, they and their dam are marked out for destruction, which is accomplished by the following contrivance. An earthenware pitcher, with rather a narrow mouth, is fixed firmly into the entrance of the whole, the mouth being placed inwards. Previously to this the pitcher has been filled with dried wolf dung mixed with the dried leaves of the Jigan tree, and these materials are ignited. A small hole is made in the bottom of the pitcher, at which the Hunter, so called, places his mouth and blows as hard as he can, so as to increase the volume of smoke. The smoke that is thus caused goes out from the neck of the pitcher into the hole or cave where the wolf is lying with her young ones. By a curious homœopathic instinct, common apparently to all mankind, and certainly of wide prevalence in Northern India, they fancy that the smoke from the wolf's own dung has the effect of destroying the vital powers of the wolf itself just as the scorpion's blood in Europe was believed to be a cure for the scorpion's bite. The wolf becomes blinded, stupefied, or poisoned (as Musheras believe), from the effects of the smoke, and in this condition she is dug out and killed; and the cubs, if they are not already dead with suffocation, are killed also.

BENGAL.

Irregular Polling—We hear that the election in Ward No. 2 of the Suburban Municipality was conducted in a somewhat irregular manner, owing to which one of the old Commissioners of that Ward, Baboo Behary Lall Mitter, has written to the Chairman, taking objection under paras. 24 and 25 of the election rules, and asking for a new election of Commissioners for the ward. The irregularity consisted in the polling officers prolonging their business to two days instead of one, according to the rule; and it is said the votes accepted on the second day helped one of the candidates to defeat Baboo Behary Lall Mitter.—*Daily News.*

WILSON TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

France (writes correspondent at Bucharest) is not the only European nation disturbed by the presence of a Grevy, Wilson, and Caffarel trio. In the small kingdom of Roumania the Minister of War has recently retired under very unpleasant circumstances; and report implicates in the irregularities of which he is accused the private secretary and confidant of the Prime Minister, now generally referred to as the Roumanian "Wilson." A member of the Opposition announces an interpellation on the retirement of General Anghelesco, and proposes a parliamentary inquiry. But Mr. Bratiano refuses to furnish the documents in the case, and even accuses the honourable member of wishing to employ them to expose the condition of the Roumanian army to her foreign enemies. The Parliament is not independent enough to insist on a clearing-up of the matter, nor the nation sufficiently energetic to demand the resignation of a Premier who shields his secretary and his colleagues.

The King of Roumania is beginning, it appears, to share the increasing unpopularity of his Ministers. Simultaneouly with the publication of the Message from the Throne appeared an Opposition manifesto, calling on the citizens to resist the abuses of Mr. Bratiano's Government and to appeal to the King for the assurance of the freedom of the approaching elections. The proclamation was actually distributed among the deputies during the reading of the King's Address at the opening of the Chamber. Whether his Majesty is likely to be touched by the complaints of his people remains to be seen; but the delicacy of his situation is becoming daily more apparent. If the elections that are to take place early next year are left in the hands of the present Cabinet, the consequences may be bad for the country and for the Sovereign too.

One is apt to suppose that censorship is confined to countries existing under an absolute and despotic regime. In the little kingdom of Roumania, however, in spite of the Liberal and democratic form of Government she boasts of telegrams, referring to politics, are now forwarded to the Foreign Office, and if displeasing to the Government are suppressed.

"FERRINTOSH." Phillips and Co.'s Genuine Old Ferrintosh, the cream of SCOTCH WHISKIES, per doz., Rs. 22-8.—PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DR. PARKER'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

The Rev. Joseph Parker has not found his visit to America a bed of roses. In the first place, he is accused of having traded on the late Ward Beecher's memory; and in the second place he is alleged to have attempted to turn to a mercenary account his acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone. Regarding the first indictment, the *New York World* says:—

It is quite evident that Dr. Parker does not propose to rest quietly under the imputation of having turned the occasion of Mr. Beecher's death into an opportunity for money-making for himself. There is reason to believe that he is full of fight, but upon just what line he will fight is not clear. From Chicago he telegraphed to Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, of Brooklyn, who is President of the Beecher Statue Fund Committee, requesting him to call a meeting of the committee for to-day. He also telegraphed to the same effect to Genl. Horatio C. King, of Plymouth Church. So far as known, he did not indicate his purpose in asking for this meeting. It is conjectured, however, that he will lay before the committee his reasons for accepting money for delivering the eulogy, that he will emphasize the fact that he had to pay for the supply of his City Temple pulpit while away, and that he was entitled to have the travelling expenses of himself and wife paid; that after justifying himself he will turn over to the committee the dols. 700 which Major Pond paid him out of the proceeds of the memorial service. This as already said is purely conjecture, but those who are in a position to judge find it difficult to imagine any other reason for Dr. Parker's telegraphic request for a meeting of the Statue Committee.

It was understood by Major Pond last night that Dr. Parker would fulfil his engagement to lecture for the Bryant Literary Union at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn this evening. He has cancelled some other engagements but will lecture at Sing Sing on Monday night and in Worcester, Mass., on Tuesday night. It is also Major Pond's belief that he will preach in Plymouth Church on Sunday. He sails for England on the 10th.

It is earnestly hoped by the old friends of Mr. Beecher who became acquainted with Dr. Parker before the Plymouth pastor's death that the London preacher may be able to completely brush away all the allegations that have been made against him in connection with this unfortunate affair. It would peculiarly shock these people to have it demonstrated that Dr. Parker could have traded in any way upon Mr. Beecher's memory. It is well known that the two men were very intimate.

The present is erroneously supposed by a good many people to be Dr. Parker's first visit to this country. He was here a few years ago and preached in Plymouth Church. There was then a warm friendship, between Mr. Beecher and Dr. Parker, and when Mr. Beecher and his wife reached the railroad station in London on their trip last year Dr. and Mrs. Parker were there to receive them, and there were the most hearty demonstrations of affection on both sides. The visitors were driven out to Hampstead, one of London's lovely suburbs, and during their stay in town their home was at Dr. Parker's handsome residence, No. 21, Daleham Gardens. It was in the City Temple, of which Dr. Parker is pastor, that Mr. Beecher received his first London welcome, and a hearty one it was. The two men breakfasted with Gladstone on one occasion, and nearly every day there was some social or political event in which both preachers participated. Dr. Parker has been accused of being a "good advertiser," but nothing occurred during Mr. Beecher's sojourn in England to indicate that he did not entertain a high opinion of the pastor of the City Temple. This is the one particular reason why the people of Plymouth Church are hopeful that Dr. Parker will be able to demonstrate that he has been true to the memory of his friend.

A Chicago despatch gives the following account of an alleged attempt on the part of Dr. Parker to sell an interview with Mr. Gladstone.

Dr. Parker preached at Plymouth Church here Sunday morning. After the services were over he sat in the pulpit and was introduced to members of the congregation, who came up to pay their respects. Among those who appeared was a *Herald* reporter. As soon as his business was made known Dr. Parker turned from the people who were standing about waiting to be introduced to him, and, pulling the reporter up to a seat beside him on the platform, asked if the *Herald* was ready to spend money for a big thing—for something that would make a sensation all over the country. The reporter said it was.

"Well, I've got something worth its while, then," said Dr. Parker, eagerly. "I have an immense amount of interesting matter about Gladstone which I can't use in a lecture. What do you say if I work it up in the shape of an interview and let the *Herald* have it? I could let you have it by to-night, so you could print it to-morrow if you want it. It would make six columns and you can have it for dolrs 150 a column, or dolrs 900 for the whole thing. Go and see your chief editor and let me know what he says before 3 o'clock this afternoon. If I do not hear from you then I shall offer the matter to some other Chicago paper, for I am sure some paper here will want it, although I must say that American papers, as a rule, are of a very inferior quality."

The reporter left and no notice was taken of Dr. Parker's proposition by the *Herald*. It is certain that by 3 o'clock or soon after Dr. Parker had made the same proposition to at least one other paper in Chicago and had been refused. It being said that he had also written and offered the matter to a New York editor, a reporter saw the doctor and asked him if the story was true. The clergyman did not deny the story but said: "I am not going to say one solitary word about any matter except that, if I did write anything of the kind,the communication was marked as a private one."

Rev. Frank Gunsaulus said to-day that Dr. Parker had spoken to him about interviewing Gladstone for a paper, but the minister did not say anything about the offer of Dr. Parker to the Chicago papers. Dr. Parker, speaking to-day about the Brooklyn money matter, said that he would make everything all straight when he arrived in that city.

LORD WOLSELEY ON PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Lord Wolseley, on Dec. 12, opened the new gymnasium and social room just added to the Finsbury Polytechnic, Appold Street. Lord Wolseley, who was cordially greeted, declared that this institution could not fail to confer great permanent benefit on those who attended it. He took great interest in physical training, for no matter how one established Board schools and other means of mental instruction, very little good was done unless the people received bodily training also. What would it matter that the country should teem with scholars and artists unless the men of the country had the courage and the muscle to repel invaders? By looking after the physical training of a people you looked after their health, with which morality went hand in hand. In an overcrowded population like this the subject was surrounded with the greatest difficulties, among which was the necessity for sites and funds. It was unsatisfactory that up to the present moment the Legislature had done absolutely nothing to improve the physical training of the people. With every Board school there ought to be an open space or recreation-ground for the people, together with a public gymnasium, and he hoped the time was not far distant when this would be the case. It was fortunate that the necessity for athletics had begun to agitate the country, and politicians would do better to take up this subject than to preach long lectures on the franchise, which many people did not understand and cared little about. With regard to temperance, he was not going to insist on water drinking; but believing that immense misery was caused by the public-houses, he rejoiced to think that this institution would act as a counter-attraction. Until similar institutions were established in every district it would continue to be absolute nonsense and humbug to tell working men that they must not enter the public-houses, especially when in many cases their home was only a squalid lodging.

Rumours were current in London when the mail left as to the alleged intention of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer to attempt afresh the conversion of the British 3 per Cents. Profiting by Mr. Childer's experience of the opposition of bankers, Mr. Goschen is understood to have taken measures already to bring them on his side. The first step in contemplation is probably to attack that part of the National Debt known as Reduced 3 per Cents., of which there are in existence about 77,000,000*l.* Of this amount the Savings Banks and other public institutions are estimated to hold more than half. The remaining 40 millions, or less, have to be dealt with, and, in view of recent success in the arrangements for the conversion of Indian 4 per Cents., it is thought that there would be no insuperable difficulty in the way of conversion. Holders would be told that they would be paid off at par at a given date unless they accepted a fixed amount of 2¾ or 2½ per Cents. at once. It is calculated that the moral effect of this conversion of part of the 3 per Cents. would be such as to enable the Government to attack another and a larger block—Consols—the amount of which in existence is little less than 330 millions. So far, attempted conversions of the British 3 per Cents. have been spoilt by accidents, political and financial; but Mr. Goschen is usually cautious in matters of finance, and appearances are that he has drawn the banking powers to his side.

INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The 64th report of the directors of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, for the half-year ended at June 30, states that the capital expended on the company's own line amounted to 34,245*l.*, the total expenditure on capital account at that date being 8,534,013*l.*, inclusive of 242,753*l.*, representing the cost of stores and materials on hand or in transit to India. The gross revenue receipts, calculated at 1*s.* 10*d.*, exchange, were 695,166*l.*, against 722,18 *l.*; the expenses, 253,732*l.*, against 266,522*l.*; and the net earnings, 441,434*l.*, against 455,658*l.* On the Rajpootana-Malwa and Cawnpore-Achnera lines the gross earnings amounted to Rs. 94,61,869 as compared with Rs. 94,12,150 on the Rajpootana-Malwa line alone for the corresponding period of 1886 and the expenditure to Rs. 43,84,023. After making due provision for Indian income-tax, chargeable on the profits of the half-year, the total amount of surplus prfits earned and available for distribution to the proprietors is as follows:—From the company's own line, Rs. 12,40,824; from the Rajpootana-Malwa lines, Rs. 3,84,441: together, Rs. 16,25,265 as against Rs. 17,52,165 at the same date last year. To this amount has to be added Rs. 1,529 previously retained in India, making a total of, say, Rs. 16,26,794. The remittances received, and advised as coming, from India amount to 1,13,580*l.* Adding the net unappropriated balance previously held here on surplus profits account, the sum available in England for dividend is 115,155*l.*, and in India, say, Rs. 12,794. The directors recommend a dividend in January next of 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per 100*l.* consolidated stock, making with the guaranteed interest a total distribution for the half-year on the capital stock of 3*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per cent., as against 4*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per cent. in January last, and 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per cent. in January 1886.

The report of the directors of his Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, made up to June 30, states that the cost of maintaining the Secunderabad-Warangal section (87 miles in length), which, up to April 7, 1887, formed a capital charge, has since that date been borne by revenue. The heaviest outlay during the half-year was on the Warangal-Dornakul section and mineral branch (70 miles in length). Communication with the Singareni coal-fields was established in June 1887, but was interrupted during the monsoon owing to temporary bridges being swept away by floods. Permanent bridges have now, however, been completed. It is proposed to make the official inspection of the section on the 15th inst., and to open for traffic on Janaury 1st next. The stoppage of communication by rai between Warangal and the coalfields rendered it impossible for the company working the mines to lay down the machinery necessary for a large output of coal, but the directors are informed that the needful plant will soon be on the ground. An analysis which has been made of the coal in London was, it is stated, satisfactory. On the Dornakul-Frontier section progress during the rainy season was slow owing to sickness among the labourers. The country is now healthier, and the works are being pushed on as rapidly as possible, both from the northern and southern ends of the line. The British section from the frontier to Bezwada is well advanced. The gross earnings were Rs. 8,02,108 the working expenses Rs. 4,73,592 and the net earnings Rs. 3,28,516. The working expenses for the half-year were 59·04 per cent. of gross earnings, as against 54·54 per cent. in the first half of 1886, the excess being mainly due to the increased scarcity and dearness of wood fuel—an evil likely to be shortly remedied by the use of coal. In their report, dated March 2, 1885, the directors stated that the Government of his Highness the Nizam had consented to accept 241, 600*l.* of debentures in lieu of a balance of cash payable under the contract of December 27, 1883, as part of the purchase-money of the original line and concessions. The Board understood from the telegrams received that these debentures would be taken at par, but subsequent correspondence showed that this was not the intention of the Government. When the official director was in England in July last the matter was fully discussed with him, and the claim of the Government ultimately compromised by the company engaging to pay on July 1, 1890, 39,000*l.* in full settlement of principal and interest.

A statement issued by the South Indian Railway Company for the half-year ending June 30 states that the net profits are equal to a return of 4*l.* 13*s.* per cent. per annum on the total capital raised, exclusive of capital not bearing interest, and fall short of the guaranteed interest on stocks and debentures by only 67*l.* for the half-year. The gross earnings exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1886 by 15,154*l.*, and were larger by 10,385*l.* than the receipts for the half-year ending December 31, 1886, which were the highest previously recorded. The working expenses in the aggregate showed a decrease of 11,951*l.* Under an agreement entered into with the Secretary of State in Council on September 15 last the company has since that date been working on a train-mile rate the Nellore-Tirupati section, 83 miles in length, of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway. They have also offered to construct and work for the State certain other lines in Southern India, as authorised by the shareholders at the general meeting held on June 28 last. Some doubt, however, having arisen as to the power of the company under their existing constitution to undertake the construction of lines not forming part of their own system, notice has been given of their intention to apply to Parliament in the ensuing session for further powers to enable them to do so.

The Oude and Rohilkund Railway.—The fiftieth ordinary general meeting of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway Company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Dec. 14, Mr. John Pender in the chair. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he had pleasure in presenting the Jubilee report of the company, and he had the greater satisfaction in doing so because the results disclosed by the report were in harmony with the happy rejoicings which had so felicitously and successfully inaugurated the fiftieth anniversary of the Queen. The half-year under consideration had been a prosperous one in regard to the profit earned. The net earnings only fell short of the 5 per cent. guaranteed rate of interest by 466*l.*, and this result was attained in the face of a considerable falling off in goods traffic, the deficit, as compared with the corresponding half-year of 1886, being no less than 15,466*l.* Their line had not been singular in this respect. The harvest upon which the prosperity of India so much depended, was an indifferent one throughout the provinces they served, and most affiliated railways had suffered in common. Had not wool so unfortunately deserted them the half-year would have given profits considerably exceeding the guaranteed rate of interest. Even apart from the falling off in goods earnings, they should have had a small balance over and above the guaranteed rate had not questions of home finance interposed themselves. The increase in the number of passengers carried and in the coaching receipts were hardly what they had a right to expect. The opening of the northern extension from Moradabad to Saharanpore without interruption or break should have brought them more passengers than 208,702. The decrease in the expenditure under the heads of maintenance of way works, stations, locomotive expenses, and carriage and wagon expenses, were extremely creditable to the staff. The gross decrease under these heads was 17,633*l.*, and the locomotive department was honourably credited with 10,821*l.* The expenditure had fallen to 47·08 on gross receipts, and on a system which extended to 686 miles. Low fares and the comfort and peculiarities of class and creed were studied from the highest to the lowest, both as regarded station accommodation and in carriages. The report was adopted.

Madras Railway.—The half-yearly general meeting of the Madras Railway Company was held at the Cannon Street Hotel on Dec. 14. Mr. G. Noble Taylor, the chairman, presiding. The report stated that the gross revenue was 382,486*l.*, against 359,025*l.* in the corresponding half-year of 1886, showing an increase of 23,461*l.* The expenditure had been 241,746*l.*, as against 205,737*l.* The net revenue was 140,740*l.* against 153,288*l.* in 1886. The chairman said the operations of the past half-year have been pursued in an ordinary and uneventful groove, though they have been conducted always with steady and careful attention to the interests of the company. The open mileage of the railway was now 831 miles. The results of the working of the last half-year in the revenue account showed an increase of 23,461*l.* The expenditure of the company had been much larger, which was due to the purchase of eight new engines, and upwards of 100 new vehicles, the cost of which had amounted to more than 23,000*l.*, and this had been charged entirely to revenue. This increase was really no cause for discouragement. Nearly one-half of the increase of the net revenue was due to the coaching traffic, it being 11,059*l.* This traffic had been steadily improving, and had increased in all classes of travellers. The result of allowing the fares to be cheapened had brought an accession of travellers on the line. In the half-year there had been an increase in the number of passengers amounting to more than 600,000, with an increased receipt of 5,500*l.*, and during seven years the coaching traffic had increased from 105,000*l.*, in 1880 to 145,000*l.* in 1887. The number of passengers in the same time had increased from one and three quarters of a million to three millions. The goods traffic for the half-year showed an increase of 11,200*l.* The expenditure, as compared with the earnings, was 63·20, which, no doubt, was very high, but the locomotive charges were more than half of the percentage. The outturn of vehicles had been greater than had ever been made. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. Sir Thomas Pycroft seconded the motion, which was adopted, and a vote of thanks was then passed to the chairman.

SOUTH AFRICAN GOLDFIELDS.

The *Board of Trade Journal* for the current month contains some important information respecting the town of Johannesburg and the goldfields of Witwatersrand in the South African Republic, extracted from a report, dated Oct. 4 last, by Mr. Ralph Williams, British Officer at Pretoria, which has been communicated by the Colonial Office to the Board of Trade. We make the following extracts:—

The reefs which constitute the wealth of Witwatersrand are so entirely different from other development which has yet been worked as to require description. The aspect of the country is a vast rolling veldt running parallel to, but at some short distance from, the rocky ridges of Witwatersrand. These reefs are sometimes found cropping up above the surface, but are for the most part discovered at a depth of two or three feet below the surface.

I am indebted to Mr. Knox, mining engineer, for the following description of the character of the reefs:—"These reefs may be described as 'conglomerates' or puddingstone in which the pebbles are of quartz all more or less rounded, apparently by glacial or diluvial action, striations on the larger pebbles pointing to the former action. The cementing material of the conglomerate is of silliceous grit, most probably from the same matrix as the pebbles, and intermixed more or less with a ferruginous matter and mica. The reefs vary considerably in colour, from a purple brown through brick red to a pale yellow; and in compactness from that of loose gravel to hard sandstone. The dimension of the pebbles is characterised by many of the reefs; in some reefs the major portion being as large as hen's eggs, while in others they do not exceed that of a small bean. The dip of the reef on the principal lines is invariably to the south, but it is most inconstant in degree, deviating in a length of less than a mile from nearly vertical to less than 30 degrees with the horizon. The groups of reefs about a mile to the south of the 'main reef,' though carrying low grade ore, are of great width, aggregating about 100 feet in a distance of 500 yards."

It is a moot point by whom the discovery that these reefs were gold-bearing was made, but I think the discovery is generally ascribed to Mr. Straben, an English gentleman long resident in this country.

The principal reef, which has now been traced to a distance of between twenty-five and thirty miles, is called the "main reef." It may be taken to have an average breadth of from 3 feet 6 inches to 15 feet. It has in several places been tested to a depth of some 70 feet, in every case having proved to be better and richer at the lower levels than at the surface.

The main reef is usually associated with one or two lesser reefs running parallel to it, and sometimes loosing themselves in it. These lesser reefs are called "leaders," and are usually of much greater richness than is the main reef. I believe I am right in saying that the leaders have been tested to a depth of 150 feet.

Besides the main reef many other reefs have been discovered bearing various names such as "Botha's Reef," "Bantjees Reef," "Lundays Reef," and others all associated with leaders of more or less richness. These reefs are to be found over a distance some seventy miles in length, and for the most part running parallel to the main reef, though often at some distance from it.

The reefs run almost invariably from west to east.

The quality of the reef (or banket, as it usually called) varies very much, a few miles showing entirely different results. I have seen a washup on several of the companies's claims, and have seen results showing 30 ounces to the ton, 10 ounces, 5 ounces, and half an ounce during an afternoon's drive. An inspection, however, of the properties, and inquiry into the cost of production, cannot fail to impress one with the fact that if these reefs are found to a sufficient depth one of the richest goldfields of the world has now come to light. Such is certainly the impression of those experts who have seen this country. Most of them came prepared to condemn, and, indeed, at first did condemn, but a closer inspection served to change their opinions, and now the Witwatersrand goldfields are accepted here as a mine of wealth rarely discovered. The results shown from the crushing are so rich and so remarkable as to set aside all doubt provided a sufficient quantity of blanket can be shown to exist in the depths yet to be explored.

It is not unfairly assumed that, as these reefs are already known to extend for so great a distance over an undulating surface, they can hardly consist of a mere shallow formation to be worked out at an early date.

ENGLAND AND DELAGOA.

A correspondent of the *Times*, discussing the future of Delagoa, says:—

In 1872 a comparatively small sum would have purchased the claims of Portugal, then loose and undefined to the territory of Lourenco Marques. But we referred the dispute to arbitration, and Marshal MacMahon's award in 1875 went against us. When, again, the Berlin Congress on the subject of the Congo was pending in 1884, it is extremely probable that the Portuguese Government would have been content to take some additional territory in that neighbourhood in exchange for Delagoa Bay. But here also we omitted to use "a large map," and circumscribed our range of vision to the Congo alone. Now matters have changed. Delagoa Bay has become of great importance, and the Portuguese know it. Moreover, it is a point of national pride with the Portuguese not to abandon an inch of territory, and no doubt a good deal of ignorant clamour would assail the Government at Lisbon which parted with Delagoa Bay for valuable consideration. But the educated Portuguese are well aware of the precarious tenure by which they hold Delagoa Bay, at the mercy of the overwhelming rush of native impi, and exposed to summary ejection at the hands of Boer commandos. The Boers, who were themselves among the original claimants of Delagoa Bay are under no illusion as to the strength of Portuguese military and naval power, and, if they found it convenient, they would have little scruple in raking up and enforcing their old claim. Already the difficulty of policing the turbulent miners and European workmen who have invaded their colony has made itself painfully felt by the Lourenco Marques authorities, and such a state of things, if protracted, would furnish any Power aggressively inclined with a pretext for intervention. Let it be also considered that the Portuguese are sorely pressed for money, that their national debt amounts to £115,000,000, and that their Three per Cent. Government stock stands at 57 in the markets and the Five per Cent. at 95, and it will be seen that an offer of three, four or five millions by the British or the South African Colonial Governments would be extremely tempting to a Portuguese Administration, and would go far, by relieving taxation, to silence the protests of Chauvinists at Lisbon. Or, if the British Government hesitates to embark in so large a pecuniary transaction, the possibility of an exchange of possessions is still open. We have territory on the West Coast of Africa which, as far as situation is concerned, would be at least as desirable to the Portuguese as Delagoa Bay.

But if the Home Government cannot be brought to see the necessity of opening immediate negotiations with regard to Delagoa Bay, a free hand ought at any rate to be given to the Cape and Natal, where the critical nature of the situation is fully realized. The Colonial Assemblies, there is every reason to believe, would, in spite of Afrikander opposition, gladly raise a loan with a view to the purchase of this key to our safety and commercial supremacy in South Africa. To such a course the consent of the Imperial Government is necessary, but this consent could not be withheld without deeply irritating our colonists at the Cape, who are already sufficiently chagrined by being held in leash in the presence of real dangers and splendid opportunities. A serious responsibility will rest upon the Government if the Germans, by Boer aid, are allowed to establish a barrier of German colonies or protectorates, beginning with Delagoa Bay and Amatongaland on the east, embracing Swaziland, the New Republic, and the Transvaal, and ending only on the western border of the last-named country, half-way across South Africa; and perhaps not even stopping there, but connected by some indefinite claims of sovereignty with Luderitzland and Angra Pequena on the Atlantic Ocean.

The inhabitants of the British Settlements on the Gambia have raised a curious question about the five-franc piece which is in circulation in that colony. In all Government Departments these coins are received and paid at the standard rate of three shillings and tenpence-halfpenny, while on board the mail steamers they are valued at only three shillings and ninepence. All employers of labour, however, in paying wages reckon the five-franc piece as being worth four shillings; and the labouring population therefore complain that the Government are sacrificing the interests of the many to those of the few. Sir Henry Holland, in his reply to a memorial on the subject, stated that no one is obliged to receive the coin at the rate of four shillings. The memorialists assent to this view, but, at the same time, they ask for the repeal of an ordinance which they say as had the effect of fixing the ordinary business value of the coin at four shillings. It is now suggested that if the Government would introduce into the colony a sufficient quantity of the new double florin it would drive out the five-franc piece. The people of Bathurst have lately called the attention of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governer-in-Chief of the West African Settlements, to their complaints; and he may be trusted to do what he can to provide or suggest a remedy.

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

The suit of Robinson *vs.* Robinson has been heard. The action was brought by the wife, who sued for divorce on the ground of her husband's adultery and desertion. The husband answered denying the charges; but there was no real defence. Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton were counsul for the petitioner; and Mr. Searle was for the respondent. The parties were married on Nov. 22, 1881. The respondent was an officer in the 5th Regiment, and soon after the marriage he went out to India to join his regiment, and his wife accompanied him. His regimentwas then stationed at Mussoorie, and the respondent joined it there. While there the respondent seemed to have formed an intimacy with a Miss Gertrude Hooper, the daughter of an army surgeon. In September 1884 the respondent went with his wife to a ball, where they met this lady, and the respondent was alleged to have remained with her at an hotel during the night. He never returned to his wife, who soon after was sent home by her husband's brother officers to England. As her husband refused to live with her, she instituted this suit. The petitioner, Catherine Ruth Robinson, was called in support of her case. She stated that she was married to Captain Robinson on Nov. 22, 1881. She was then twenty-one and her husband was twenty-six years of age. Three weeks after the marriage she went out with her husband to India, where they were stationed at Mussoorie. While there, they made the acquaintance of Miss Gertrude Hooper, the daughter of a doctor in the army. On Sept. 9, 1884, she went with her husband to a ball. Miss Hooper was there, and her husband paid great attention to her during the night. He did not go home with witness. She went home alone. Her husband never returned to her. She remained at Mussoorie for some time, and ultimately she was sent home to England by her husband's brother officers. In the beginning of 1885, after she came to London, she met her husband by accident on the Thames Embankment. She asked him to provide a home for her, but he refused, and said he would have nothing more to do with her. That was the last time she saw him. The present suit was soon afterwards instituted. Mrs. Crofton, the mother of the petitioner, stated that her daughter came home from India at the end of 1884. She had since resided in the family. She had seen Captain Robinson since, but not to speak to him. Evidence taken on commission in India was read, which clearly proved the respondent's adultery with Miss Hooper; and after hearing further evidence Sir James Hannen granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The Board of Indian Civil Service Studies in their fifth annual report state that there are now thirty-eight selected candidates resident at Cambridge. There are also four students in residence who passed their final examination in July 1887. One of them is a candidate for honours in the Law Tripos, the other three are preparing for the Mathematical Tripos. Of the thirty-eight selected candidates twenty were selected in 1886, and are preparing for the final examination to be held in July 1888; eighteen were selected in 1887, and will undergo their final examination in July 1889. At the final examination held in July 1887 thirteen Cambridge candidates were successful. Mr. Nathan, of Peterhouse, obtained the 25*l.* prize for Political Economy; Mr. C. J. Stevenson-More, of Emmanuel, was awarded a prize of 40*l.* for Bengali; and Mr. C. C. Lewis, of Corpus Christi, was awarded the 40*l.* prize for Burmese. As compared with the open competition, four of these candidates are in a better position, seven in a worse, and two in the same position. Messrs. Nathan, Peterhouse; Chapman, Peterhouse; Pert, Sidney-Sussex; and Newbould, Pembroke, are still in residence at Cambridge; the others have gone out to India. All the three students who remained in residence after passing the Final Examination in 1886 obtained University honours, two in the Law Tripos, and one in the Indian Languages Tripos. The expenditure of the Board during the year amounted to 828*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Of this sum 744*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* was paid to lecturers. Lectures were delivered in law, political economy, Indian history. Tamil and Telugu, Hindustani and Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Burmese, Persian, Sanskrit, and Gujerati.

VALUABLE GIFT TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Mr. Jesse Haworth has presented the nation with some priceless relics in the throne, cartouche, signet, chess-boards, and men of Hatshepsu—the favourite daughter of Thotmas I., and the Elizabeth of Egyptian history. This collection has been placed in the Egyptian saloons of the British Museum. It is unnecessary to go into details as to the means whereby these things came into the possession of their donor, although the story is not without a spice of adventure and reflects great credit on the enterprise of British explorers. The throne is somewhat dilapidated, and has been repaired with doubtful judgment, since it is difficult to distinguish in some places between the new and the old work. It is a large, high, and lightly constructed chair, curiously modern in character. Some of its curves might have been designed by Chippendale. It is made of a dark wood resembling mahogany, overlaid here and there with hammered gold and silver. On the sides of each of the front legs are gold uræi, cobras uncrowned, while two cobras with sinuous bodies (carved in wood inlaid with minute silver rings) run from the sides of the frame half-way up the uprights, which are all that remain of the back. At the four corners of the frame shaped blocks, tapering gracefully away, covered with silver, are fastened to the legs by wooden dowels with gold heads. The cartouche is detached from the chair, and it must be admitted that there is nothing but the conjecture that the cartouche may once have belonged to it to justify belief that this is the throne of Hatshepsu. But it is certainly the oldest extant relic of the kind. The chess-boards are still more remarkable. In shape they resemble cribbage-boards. One is of wood, the other richly enamelled in white and blue, and both have drawers which extend their whole length. They are much damaged; but from the squares which remain intact each seems to have had about thirty spaces. The chessmen are exceedingly quaint and curious. If not more archaic than any existing examples, they are the oldest to which any date can be assigned. It is, however, impossible to say with certainty what functions these pieces performed in the game as it was played in Egypt in 1600 B. C.

AN AMERICAN CONSUL ON INDIAN WHEAT.

Mr. Bonham, the United State Consul-General in Calcutta, in a report on the trade of British India for the past year, refers to the enormous increase in recent years of the import of Indian wheat to Great Britain, and observes that the great importance of the subject to American farmers has led him to discuss it fully. He does not agree with some of his predecessors, who thought that the United States had nothing to fear from India as a competitor in the production of wheat. He believes that India is to-day second only to the United States in the quantity produced. Nor does he agree with some recent speakers in this country who have argued that, owing to the habits of Indian agriculturists and their indisposition to move from the lands to which they are accustomed, it is unlikely that the area of land under wheat cultivation will increase largely. Mr. Bonham thinks there is no doubt that wheat-growing in India is yet in its infancy, and that its further development depends principally upon the means of transportation to the sea-board. Twelve thousand miles of railway exist in India, and the average annual rate of construction during the past five years has been 662 miles. "The Government of Great Britain is not content with being the great public carriers of the world, but she seems of late years to be possessed of a laudable ambition to produce her own breadstuffs as well, and I fear, however unpleasant it may be to contemplate the fact, that with the cheap native labour of India, and the constantly growing facilities for transportation we shall find her a formidable competitor as a producer of the 'staff of life.'" Moreover, Indian surplus wheat is now brought to Europe in steamships through the Suez Canal in three or four weeks, instead of going, as formerly, in sailing vessels round the Cape, involving a voyage of three or four months, and often material damage to the cargo from weevil. Mr. Bonham regards the competition from Indian wheat as likely to grow more and more severe, and the cultivation in India as likely to increase considerably.

BELGIAN ARMAMENTS.

The debate on the subject of the orders for cannon given to Messrs. Krupp was continued in the Chamber on December 9. The Premier stated that tenders would shortly be received for the supply of steel blocks, to be worked up at the royal cannon foundry of Liege into cannon for the new forts. One hundred and twenty field-guns were still required, and these must be bought from Messrs. Krupp in order to preserve uniformity in that branch of the armaments. Among the subsequent speakers was M. Frere-Orban, who approved the Ministerial declarations, but demanded that before any order was given to Messrs. Krupp trials should be made of the cannon manufactured at the royal foundry in Liege. The Ministers would not assent to this suggestion, and finally an order of the day expressing the Chamber's conviction that the Government would show equal solicitude for all the national interests was adopted by 65 votes to 35.

SARAH BERNHARDT'S ANIMAL PETS.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's "Tigrette," a panther cat, has died at the age of fourteen months. The *tragedienne* had received the animal as a present from an English naval officer at Guayaquil during her equatorial starring tours. The pet was housed in an artistically fashioned cage, whence its mistress used to take it out every night on her return from the theatre in order to share with it her supper. Mme. Bernhardt's small menagerie is for the moment limited to the monkey "Charles," but she expects to welcome a young lion shortly who is also to inhabit the same immense cage. Tigrettee and the monkey were by no means on good terms, and the latter was so afraid of his neighbour that he used to remain perched up on the highest branch of a tree in the place of his captivity, to keep we'll out of the way of his beautiful but sometimes treacherous companion.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For days the harbour here has presented a monsoon-like aspect; but the fury of the wind blowing from E-North East and high seas yesterday, surpassed anything before experienced. No vessels entered the harbour. The velocity of the winds is stated at an average of about 44 miles.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4th January, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello........	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson..	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Kashgar....	1515	Gadd...............	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Bengal	2524	W. B. Andrews.	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dracona	1245	W. Sangster....	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ C. Graham .	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius.......	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Orion	1833	Mattiazi...........	L	J. Janni.
„ Clifton........	1713	A. W. Wade......	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2286	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akaba.......	2170	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1416	N. B. DeMarchi.	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Visram Ebrahim & Co.
„ C. Tower ..	1400	Hinge	Ibis	B. Craige & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
4	H. M. S. Malabar.	Fanshawe ..	Portsmouth, Dec. 7.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
30	Warora s	Henderson...	Bombay, Dec. 21.
	Lawada s	Sanders	Bombay, Dec. 10.
	H.M.S. Bachante.	Moore	Rangoon Dec. 26.
	Fairholme	Buck	Cardiff, Sept. 14.
31	British Peer......	Iron	Liverpool, Aug. 25.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30.—Steamers Khandalla, Euphrates and Horn Head.

Dec. 31.—Steamers Tibre, Nurjahan and Lalpoora. Ships Oneida and County of Linlithgow.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	71·5
Wet Bulb Termometer	67·6
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	78·6
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	69·0
General Directions of Wind*	NE, E, NNE, ENE, E.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	322
Fall of rain	0·18
Total for during month	0·22
„ year	0·22
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 4th inst.	0·77

* From midnight midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 2.

Truman, Col, Bombay, 7th Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Deolali.

January 3.

Lucas, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, I M S, from duty, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—January 3.

Truman, Col, Bombay, 7th Dragoon Guards, from leave, to Deolali.

January 4.

Corkery, Surgeon, Bombay, 9th Bombay Infantry, from leave, to Poona.

Walker, Lt-Col, Bombay Ordce Dept, on inspection duty, to Hoshangabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 5th January, 1888.

1. There will be a Proficiency Class this day, Thursday, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.
2. The meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at head-quarters, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, 6th inst.
3. Sergt. J. Thomas, "D." Company, is granted a fortnight's leave of absence from this date, and has permission to take his rifle with him.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant,
Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb.........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb............	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each....................	0	2	6
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each......................	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each......................	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	3	6
Liver, each	0	3	0
Heart, each..................................	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb..........................	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each.................................	0	2	6
Sirloin per lb...............................	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	6
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb................................	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English.........................	0	6	0
Boiled Lard, per lb.........................	0	12	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb................	0	4	0	0	2	6
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	2	6	0	2	3
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	2	3	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6			
Kidneys, each................	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb....................	0	3	0	0	3	0

Dry Fish—	Rs.	a.	p.
Pompret, white, lalarge per each ...	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	0	9
Surmaye large per each	0	14	0
Do. small, per each	0	5	0
Palah large..................................	0	1	3
Do. small..................................	0	0	9
Dhomes, large, each.........................	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen..........................	0	0	4
Dongry fish, each		1	3

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted to them through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row. W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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NOTICE.

THE LARGEST VINEYARD PROPRIETORS AND BEST SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERS have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We quote MESS and CLUB rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, so obviating the necessity of DIRECT IMPORTATION. Our experience and ENORMOUS PURCHASES enable us to offer special advantages.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	56
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 60 0	,, 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, ...
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, ..	,, ..
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, —	,, 28 0
Marcorunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	—
Very Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	..

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	—
Les Canons	,, 16 0	18
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

St. Estephe	Rs 12 0	14
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	—
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Roemer	,, 14 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0

BRANDY.

F. Dessandier & Co.'s • Brandy	Rs. 21 0
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 23 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy•••	,, 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	,, 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky •••	Rs. 24 8
,, ,, •	,, 22 8
Ben Cruachan's Blend •	,, 19 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,, ,,	5 0	—

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Grignolino	,, 14 0	..
,, Barbera	,, 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	—
Italian do.	,, 16 0	..
Italian do.	,, 18 0	..
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 34, Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 2½	Re. 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, —	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, —	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mshrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row

Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
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☞ The GUIDE for January has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hills sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

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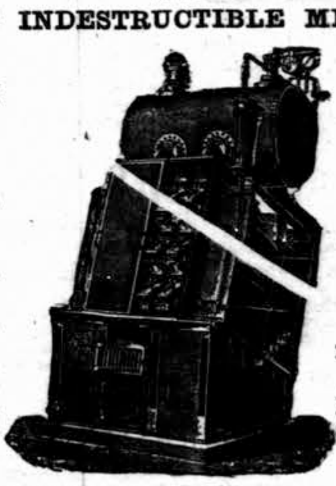

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; R. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early Life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines

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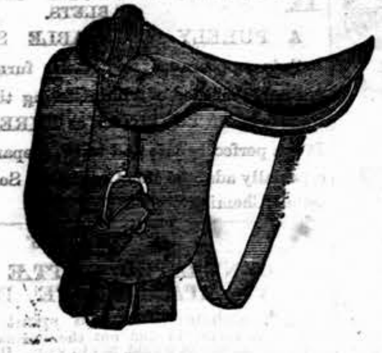
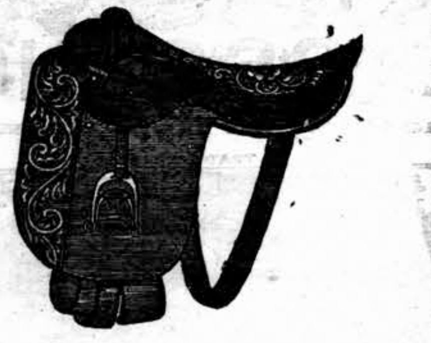




SIDE SADDLES, with handsomely quilted doeskin seats and safes, self-adjusting stirrup leather, and all the latest improvements from Rs. 125.

SIDE SADDLES as above, but with plain all over pigskin of the best quality, very neat and light, from Rs. 110.

SAFETY STIRRUP, nickel plated with doeskin guard, when thrown the rider must be instantaneously released, retention is impossible; this stirrup is a marvel of perfection and simplicity. Price Rs. 14-8.

LADIES' STERLING SILVER-MOUNTED WHALEBONE RIDING WHIPS, of the very best quality, from Rs. 12-8.

Anyof the above would form an excellent and appreciable Present for a lady.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, IMPORTERS AND LEATHER MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW PERFUME.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co
EXTRA-CONCENTRATED
Crab-Apple
BLOSSOMS
177 NEW BOND ST LONDON

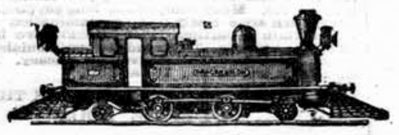
CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS

(REGISTERED.)

"Under the title of CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS, the Crown Perfumery Co., of 177, New Bond Street, are now selling one of the most fragrant and delightful perfumes ever manufactured. The uniform excellence of all the goods which bear upon them the name of this well-known firm scarcely needs further comment here, since our readers are probably already aware of their exceptional merit. At the same time, it is well perhaps to call attention to the fact that this 'Crab-Apple Blossom' scent has all the charm of freshness and distinct novelty. It is totally unlike any of those commonplace perfumes with which we meet in all directions, and it reminds one at once of all the sweet and delightful scents of the country."—*Lady's Pictorial.*

THE CROWN PERFUMERY Co.
177, NEW BOND ST., LONDON.

Samples may be seen at, and enquiries to be made of our Indian representative, Mr. JAMES CROWDER, at 2, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY; 156, Radha Bazaar, CALCUTTA; 113, Armenian Street, MADRAS; 246, Chudni Chowki, DELHI; and Preedy Road, KURRACHEE.



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MANUFACTURER
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FOR TOWNS, ESTATES,
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PRIVATE PASSENGER LINES FOR NATIVE PRINCES.

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Being the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER, lowest prices and reliable and suitable work are ensured.

Mr. W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send full particulars to gentlemen requiring these, or to Merchants and others able to influence business.

W. G. BAGNALL, LTD.
CASTLE ENGINE WORKS, STAFFORD, ENGLAND.

A LOVELY SKIN,

beautiful complexion, soft, smooth and delicate neck, face, hands and arms can best be obtained by discarding all leaden and greasy cosmetics and cheap soaps, which, not being allowed to remain on the skin cannot possibly have any good effect on it, and by using

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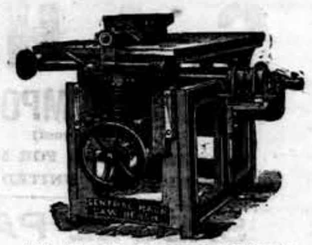

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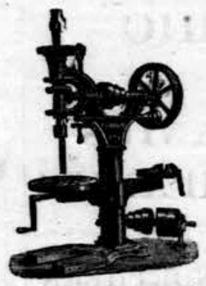

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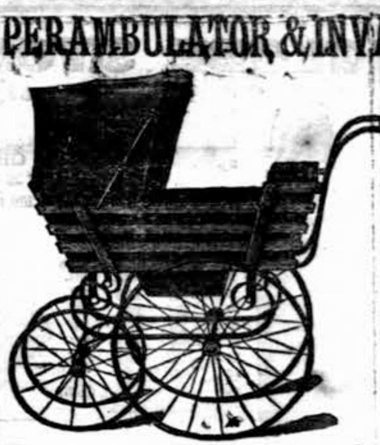

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